

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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THE FLICKERING LIGHT OF A NOBLE LIFE: NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS WAITING OUTSIDE MR. GLADSTONE'S WINDOW AT DAWN ON THE 19TH OF MAY.

*Drawn by our Special Artist, Mr. S. Begg.*



## OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY L. F. AUSTIN.

One evening in a Lancashire village, many years ago, a throng of men fought their way up the narrow stair which led to an upper room of a humble inn. A small schoolboy, who had stood in the street for a while, was seized with a sudden curiosity. This was a political meeting, which was to be addressed by a remarkable stranger, whose name the boy had heard for the first time only a few days before. The head master of the school had spoken that name in accents of indignation. He broke out in the middle of a line of Virgil which the boy was construing very lamely, and for a moment the class thought it was upon this culprit the bolt had fallen. But the master took six hasty strides, like Eugene Aram, and burst into denunciation of the political firebrand who was devastating the country with revolutionary schemes and wicked speech. It appeared that not only the Lancashire village, but even England, was threatened by this man's ambition—a portent so alarming as to distract attention from a stammering youngster in a grammar school who was mauling the Latin poet. So as he stood outside the inn watching the crowd, the boy had an irresistible impulse to see and hear this stranger whose very name threw an obliterating shadow on the classics and dissolved the bonds of scholastic discipline.

Worming through the press with that freedom as to the shins of others which is the birthright of the football field, he found himself close to the platform just as the chairman, a meek little tradesman, almost inarticulate with pride, was calling upon the man who sat next to him with a great brow, deep eyes, and a mouth that was stern, stormy, and forceful. The boy had a shiver of terror. This awful being seemed to be looking straight at him, and he thought of what the schoolmaster had said, and wished he had not come. Then a voice fell on his ear, a voice like an exquisitely toned bell which stilled the cheering assembly and wrapped him in a breathless enchantment. Presently the music changed to a note of passionate scorn; the deep eyes flashed; an angry gesture summoned opponents to the bar of judgment. The boy had never heard of these presumptuous men; but he saw them now taking the shape of evildoers who sought to stem the tide of righteousness. Two of them (whom he found later to be citizens of good repute, and, strange to say, still alive) were singled out for such withering disdain that their names—excellent English names, held in general esteem—somehow turned to bywords of intolerable reproach. He did not believe that people with such names could ever lift their heads again. Nay, as the flashing eyes fell on him he knew he was called (together with heaven and earth) to witness the annihilation of those politicians, and he shouted with fierce joy. But when they were scattered on the winds of a contemptuous universe, the storm of wrathful eloquence ceased; there was a rejoicing calm, and all the modulations of the enchanted bell proclaimed the ultimate triumph of a policy which was to give content to millions. Then the magical voice was still, and the people rushed downstairs to see the orator enter the carriage which whirled him away to some other place where he was to speak again; and the boy went home in a state of sobbing exultation which frightened his mother.

This was my earliest impression of Mr. Gladstone as a personal force. Those were the days when he was the imperious gladiator, not the benignant figure he became in his later years. Anger was a very rare mood with him in his old age, and in the last great controversy of his life, I believe he inspired much of that affection in his opponents which has been displayed in such unstinted measure since his death. "I hate his policy, but I love the man," said Tennyson, and that expressed very aptly the regard in which he was held by the distinguished men who offered the most determined resistance to Home Rule. No one who heard them day by day can ever forget the Irish debates of 1893, the brilliancy of the Unionist attack, the fine temper and intellectual resource with which Mr. Gladstone defended his ill-starred measure. One incident I call to mind illustrates both his unflagging skill in debate and the mellow dignity which had succeeded the fiery scorn of earlier times. A member of the Opposition had complained that Mr. Gladstone's exposition of a certain clause was unintelligible. In the course of his reply Mr. Gladstone was interrupted by his critic, who declared that the Prime Minister had misconstrued what he had said. "Ah!" said Mr. Gladstone, gently shaking his head, "it seems I am not the only person in this House who cannot make himself understood!" A prolonged chuckle greeted this retort, and I have no doubt that it gave the greatest enjoyment to the man who had provoked it.

Does the cultivation of sheer ugliness in pictorial art make the spectator see phantasms of the hideous? I spent a dismal half-hour lately in a gallery where the walls were tenanted chiefly by portraits of the most ill-looking specimens of humanity I had ever encountered, even in a nightmare. The artist appeared to enjoy the affectionate confidence of his sitters, for a number of them owned their portraits, a stimulating fact which was proudly recorded

in the catalogue. What would be your sensation if you looked into your Academy catalogue and read this: "No. 481.—Dr. Henry Jekyll, by Edward Hyde, the property of Dr. Jekyll"? The ugliest portraits in this gallery were ladies, and two or three of them were repeated in a sort of *crescendo* of ecstatic faith in the painter. They seemed to be murmuring with one accord, "Incomparable master, the more you paint us the uglier we become!" a sentiment which suggests complete emancipation from the trammels of feminine vanity. As I am assured by art critics that these pictures are marvels of dexterity, I presume that the owners have risen above any inartistic prejudice on the score of looks. In bequeathing these portraits to their descendants they will say, "Do not be led away, in judging us, by any commonplace jargon about an excellent likeness. We are not likenesses—we are schemes of colour. Whether we were as ugly as the artist represents us is not a question for an intelligent posterity. You must look on us as the glorious martyrs of an immortal technique."

But my painful experience is that for at least two days after my visit to that gallery I saw phantasmal ugliness everywhere. In the street, in the stalls of a theatre, dreadful apparitions chilled my blood. I was settling down to the enjoyment of a very diverting play when I saw the incarnation of the ugliest portrait! It was a woman with a huge repulsive face. Whenever I looked that way I caught her eye. The people on either side of her must have been unconscious of her presence, or they would not have laughed at the piece which had ceased to amuse me. I thought of the man in Mr. Kipling's weird tale who was found dead with a horrible image imprinted on his retina. Was I haunted by the ghost of an immortal technique? You may say this is the effect of a disordered imagination; but what about the imagination of that artist? I had two days with his phantasms, but he spends his life with them. They buy his pictures and encourage him to paint more. They inhabit his studio; in his walks abroad he is never out of their charming company. If a beautiful woman crosses his path, she is to him as ugly as the rest, or he never sees her. Such a man deserves compassion, but persists in challenging admiration. He remains an artist when he ought to be a patient.

I have been reading in a very sober journal a passionate article against street musicians. The writer is one of those sensitive people to whom noise is the worst form of torture. His argument is that the cultivated minority detest street music; that the obtuse majority are unaffected by it, or positively love it; that, unless the cultivated minority can do their work without suffering, the progress of the world must be retarded; and that to avert this peril the obtuse majority must be persuaded or coerced. Certain county justices have enacted a by-law which empowers any citizen to order away musicians who perform within fifty yards of his dwelling. The by-law was contested in a superior court, and confirmed, only one judge dissenting on the ground that music should be legal when it was "reasonable." The writer I am quoting scoffs at this condition; but suppose that within fifty yards of the music-hater's door an excellent band discourses at the municipal expense? That performance would be "reasonable" within the judge's meaning, though it might drive one citizen distracted. The by-law is aimed, of course, at musicians of a different quality, though, if ordered from an unappreciative door, there is nothing to prevent them from making themselves still audible fifty-one yards off. A powerful band (of the Teutonic race) would revel in that achievement. But even here the judge's qualification is not inapt, at least to the obtuse majority. Most street-musicians have audiences who listen for a few moments, and then move on refreshed. They have their bracing crash of brass, and leave it before it becomes a nuisance. What do they care for the student of pure mathematics raging at an upper window?

My sympathies are with the minority, but the education of the majority is a thing to be despaired of. There are people to whom noise is a positive joy, like ugliness to the artist with the phantasms. There are others who have so many noisy agents in their households—unruly children, unmelodious prodigies practising scales, British workmen as constant visitors—that they welcome noises which are not part of the routine. So the harassed mother is soothed by the piano-organ, and the bagpipes which give you homicidal mania are rapture to the householder who is servile to a shrewish tongue. Think of the vast multitude of children in London who for certain hours of the day are kept in order by the casual minstrel, and tell me how you are going to make a public opinion strong enough to banish him from the streets! It is said that unless this be done, barbarism will triumph over culture; but suppose that in course of time the majority were to acquire a relish for good music? It would not be possible for everybody to gratify this taste at concerts, or even by listening to the bands in the parks. The streets would still yearn for their orchestras. What would the student say when he heard a selection from "Lohengrin" perfectly executed under his window at the very moment when his great treatise on optics demanded silence!

## HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS.

Her Majesty the Queen, leaving Windsor on Friday evening after eight o'clock, accompanied by Princess Henry of Battenberg, with one of her children, Princess Victoria of Wales, Princess Henry of Prussia, and Princess Leiningen, arrived at Balmoral on Saturday afternoon at three o'clock, and will stay there until about June 20, when she will return to Windsor, and later, probably, to Osborne House, Isle of Wight. The Queen's birthday was kept by the royal family at Balmoral on Tuesday last. Princess Henry of Battenberg has since left England for the benefit of the medicinal waters at Kissingen.

The Prince of Wales on May 18 visited Southport, on the Lancashire sea-coast, to inspect the Yeomanry Cavalry Regiment named the Lancashire Hussars, under command of Lord Gerard, who entertained his Royal Highness as his guest at Garswood Hall, near Wigan. The Mayor of Southport presented an address of welcome from the municipal Corporation of that town; and the Prince, after luncheon with the officers at the Cambridge Hall, saw the Art Gallery, and planted a tree in the public gardens. His Royal Highness came next day to Stowe Park, in Buckinghamshire, on a similar occasion, to attend on Friday a review of Lord Chesham's Yeomanry Cavalry, the Royal Bucks Hussars. On Saturday he was present, with Lord Wolseley, Commander-in-Chief, at the military ceremony of "trooping the colour" on the Horse Guards Parade, in honour of the Queen's birthday, which was also celebrated at different military and naval stations on Monday. The Prince and Princess of Wales dined with the Duke and Duchess of Fife, and a distinguished company, including the Duke of Cambridge, the Russian Ambassador, the Marquis of Salisbury, and the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, in honour of the Queen's birthday. On Monday, his Royal Highness held a Levée at St. James's Palace on behalf of her Majesty. The next Drawing-Room at Buckingham Palace is appointed for June 8.

The Queen's State Ball, to have been held at Buckingham Palace on Monday evening, was postponed, and so were other entertainments in the highest circles of Society, on account of the death of Mr. Gladstone.

The Prince and Princess of Wales on Monday witnessed the Military Tournament at the Agricultural Hall.

The Duke and Duchess of York on May 19 visited the London Hospital, Whitechapel, inspecting with much kind interest the condition of the patients in the wards, and the arrangements for medical care and nursing.

The list of honours and promotions granted upon the occasion of the Queen's birthday was published in the *London Gazette* of Friday evening. Peerages have been given to Lord Muncaster and Sir Arthur Haliburton; Sir George Taubman Goldie, of the Royal Niger Company, Mr. J. A. Campbell, M.P., the Right Hon. James Lowther, M.P., and Mr. E. R. Wodehouse, M.P., have been appointed members of the Privy Council; Mr. T. De La Rue, Mr. R. Dundas of Arncliffe, Mr. James Rankin, M.P., and Mr. Henry Tate have been made Baronets; the Hon. Hamilton Cuffe, Mr. Kenelm Digby, Mr. Kenneth Muir Mackenzie, Sir Richard Martin, Dr. John Murray, and Mr. E. Leigh Pemberton, Knights of the Bath in the Civil Division. In the Order of St. Michael and St. George, Mustapha Fehmy Pasha, President of the Council of Ministers, is made Grand Cross, and Major E. F. Law, Mr. A. Gollan, Mr. T. B. Cusack Smith, and Army Surgeon-General J. C. Rogers obtain Knighthood; and the Knighthood of the Bath is also given to nine or ten military and naval officers; the Maharajah of Puttiala is appointed a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India, Sultan Muhammad Shah Aga Khan, of the Order of the Indian Empire; General Sir Arthur J. L. Freemantle, Governor of Malta, is appointed G.C.M.G.; Knighthoods are bestowed on some other gentlemen of the Indian and Colonial civil services, and on many officers of the Army engaged in the Indian Frontier War, besides promotions in military rank.

Her Majesty's seventy-ninth birthday was observed in London with the usual forms and customs, never more sincerely felt by her loyal people, though not much be said just now. Besides the parade of the Guards, there were State dinners given on Saturday by the Ministers and the high officers of the Court, and inspections of the Volunteers.

The Duchess of Albany on Saturday, at the Crystal Palace, presented prizes to the children connected with the Church of England Temperance Society. Princess Christian, at the Windsor Albert Institute, distributed certificates and medallions to the local Ambulance classes.

Among important meetings last week that of the Empire League, which has superseded Imperial Federation, on May 18 was presided over and addressed by the Duke of Devonshire at the Guildhall. At the annual dinner of members of the Civil Service, on the same day, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain presided. Mr. Chamberlain's recent speech at Birmingham on the position of Great Britain with regard to foreign nations has continued to excite foreign comments.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes quitted England for South Africa on Saturday. He spoke at the meeting of the African Transcontinental Telegraph Company on the day before.

The Exhibition of the Home Arts and Industries Association, under the patronage of Earl and Countess Brownlow and other persons of rank, was opened last week at the Royal Albert Hall. It was visited by the Princess of Wales.

At Clacton-on-Sea, on the Essex shore, the first stone was laid on May 19, by Sir Henry Fowler, of the Holiday Home for Children, connected with the Sunday School Union, a building to which Mr. Passmore Edwards has given £5000, and it will bear his name.

The Royal Geographical Society, which numbers above 4000 Fellows or members, held its anniversary meeting and dinner on Monday, under the presidency of Sir Clements Markham. The project of an Antarctic exploring



expedition was again discussed. The gold medal was bestowed on Dr. Sven Hedin, the Norwegian traveller in Central Asia. Among the dinner guests were General Sir William Lockhart and the Chinese Minister.

Elections of the parish vestries and district councils in London were going on last week, which produced in a few instances some gains to the Progressive party in local affairs.

The Middlesex County Council has resolved to build a new lunatic asylum, at a cost of £53,000, at St. Albans.

Piccadilly had its first famous "block" of the season on Monday afternoon, when many carriages on their way to the Prince of Wales's enormously attended Levée at St. James's Palace were delayed for ten minutes or a quarter of an hour. The widening of streets is a limited possibility in a great capital; but the population steadily grows, and the traffic with it. Underground or overhead ways offer bad alternatives; yet it is quite certain that something will soon have to be devised by which man and beast can move more freely in some of the great London thoroughfares.

A torchlight procession took place in Dublin on Monday to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the outbreak of the Irish rebellion of 1798, but there was no breach of the peace.

The elections to the French Chamber of Deputies have returned 254 Moderate Republicans, the full Chamber numbering 581, so that the Ministry of M. Méline has a majority only by the aid of the Conservative and Clerical sections, the Radicals and Socialists having somewhat gained. M. Emile Zola's second trial, before the Court at Versailles, has been stopped on the ground that he resides in Paris, but the Court of Cassation will decide this point.

The German Emperor and Empress gave a State banquet at the Berlin Royal Palace in honour of Queen Victoria's birthday.

The Spanish Government has been reconstituted by the Premier, Señor Sagasta, with General Correa as Minister of War, Señor Anunon, a naval officer, Minister of Marine, Señor Romero Geron for the Colonies, and Señor Puigcerda for Finance; but Señor Leon y Castillo, instead of becoming Minister of Foreign Affairs, remains Ambassador at Paris.

Italy seems to have returned to a condition of entire tranquillity in every city and province.

The withdrawal of the Turkish army from Thessaly is going on rapidly, the first, second, and third zones of Greek territory having already been cleared of the Sultan's troops, who have embarked at Volo for Salonica. Sir Vincent Caillard, retiring from the office of President of the Council of the Ottoman Debt, has left Constantinople.

Prince Henry of Prussia, in China, has made an excursion from Peking to see the famous Great Wall, and returned to the capital on Sunday.

In West Africa, around Sierra Leone, the spread of the native tribal revolt seems to be checked, but is not yet subdued. Colonel Woodgate's force has relieved the garrison at Kwalu. The deaths and sufferings of the American missionaries in the Sherbro district, with the havoc perpetrated there, are related in the latest accounts.

Rumours of a settlement of the Niger territory frontier dispute with France have been current for a week past, but are not yet officially confirmed.

## GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

### WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAYS.

CHANNEL ISLANDS, VIA WEYMOUTH.  
QUICKEST AND BEST ROUTE.  
DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE ON WHIT SATURDAY.  
SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE.

On SATURDAY, MAY 28, EXCURSIONS TO GUERNSEY AND JERSEY, to return any week-day up to and including JUNE 11, will leave PADDDINGTON at 8.50 a.m. (Daylight Sea Passage) and 9.15 p.m. (Night Passage), with Connecting Trains from Kensington (Addison Road), Uxbridge Road, Hamersmith, Shepherd's Bush, Latimer Road, and Westbourne Park. Return Fare 2s. 6d., Third Class and After Cabin.

EXCURSION TRAINS will leave PADDDINGTON as under:  
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, MAY 25.—To Monmouth, Chepstow, Newport, Cardiff, Swansea, &c. Returning JUNE 1, 2, or 9; to Llanelly, Carmarthen, Newcastle Emlyn, Tenby, Milford, &c. Returning JUNE 1.  
THURSDAY, MAY 26.—To CORK, KILLARNEY, WATERFORD, Tipperary, Limerick, Maryborough, Kilkenny, BELFAST, Armagh, Enniskillen, Larne, Glenties, Causeway, &c. allowing a fortnight; to NEWBURY, Marlborough, Devizes, Trowbridge, Frome, Yeovil, DORCHESTER, WEYMOUTH, &c. Returning MAY 30 (certain stations only), JUNE 2 or 9; to Weston-super-Mare, Bridgwater, Taunton, Minehead, &c. Returning JUNE 3 or 10; to Minehead, Lynton, Lynmouth, Barnstaple, ILFRACOMBE, EXETER, Torquay, PLYMOUTH, Falmouth, Penzance, &c. Returning MAY 31, JUNE 3 or 10; to Gloucester, Gloucester, Cheltenham, &c. Returning MAY 29, 31, JUNE 2 or 9; and to Ross and Hereford, Returning JUNE 2 or 9.

FRIDAY, MAY 27.—To BATH, BRISTOL, &c. Returning MAY 30, 31, JUNE 2 or 9; to Chipping Norton, Cheltenham, Worcester, Malvern, Hereford, &c. Returning JUNE 2; to Market Drayton, Manchester, Chester, Birkenhead, Liverpool, &c. Returning MAY 30, JUNE 1 or 2; to SHREWSBURY, Welshpool, Abergystwyth, Llangollen, Barmouth, Rhyl, Llandudno, Bettws-y-Coed, Carnarvon, and other North Wales stations, Returning MAY 30, JUNE 2, 6, or 9; and to Douglas (Isle of Man), to return any week-day to JUNE 6 inclusive.

FRIDAY NIGHT, MAY 27.—To Exeter, Plymouth, Falmouth, Penzance, &c. Returning MAY 30, JUNE 3 or 10.

SATURDAY, MAY 28.—To OXFORD, Leamington, BIRMINGHAM, Wolverhampton, &c. Returning MAY 30, JUNE 2 or 4; and to Douglas (Isle of Man), to return any week-day to JUNE 6 inclusive, and on FRIDAY, JUNE 10.

SATURDAY MIDNIGHT, MAY 28.—To BATH, BRISTOL, &c. Returning MAY 30, JUNE 1, 2, or 9; and to Chepstow, Newport, Cardiff, Swansea, &c. Returning MAY 30, JUNE 1, 2, or 9.

WHIT SUNDAY.—To CIRENCESTER, Gloucester, Cheltenham, &c. Returning same day or MAY 31, JUNE 2 or 9.

WHIT SUNDAY MIDNIGHT.—To OXFORD, Leamington, BIRMINGHAM, Wolverhampton, &c. Returning MAY 30, JUNE 2 or 3.

WHIT MONDAY.—To READING, Pangbourne, Goring, Didcot, Oxford, &c. Returning same day; and to BATH, BRISTOL, Weston, &c. Returning same day or MAY 31, JUNE 2 or 9.

WHIT TUESDAY.—12.2 noon.—Half-day Trip to Shakspeare's Country.—To Stratford-upon-Avon, Returning at 7.15 p.m. Return Fare, 2s. 6d. Passengers also booked to Oxford and Leamington.

CHEAP THIRD CLASS RETURN TICKETS are issued daily by Certain Trains to Windsor, 2s. 6d.; Burnham Beeches, 3s.; Maidenhead, 3s.; Henley, 3s. 6d.; Goring, 6s., &c.

Tickets and Pamphlets can be obtained at the Company's Stations and the usual Receiving Offices.

J. L. WILKINSON, General Manager.

## LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

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The Personal Luggage of Passengers will, on application, be COLLECTED, FORWARDED IN ADVANCE, AND DELIVERED at residence or hotel in NORTH WALES, the ENGLISH LAKE DISTRICT, Blackpool, Morecambe, and other Tourist Resorts, at the NOMINAL CHARGE OF 6d. PER PACKAGE, which must be paid when the luggage is collected. No package to exceed 12 lb. in weight.

Tickets dated beforehand to suit the convenience of passengers can be obtained at any of the Company's Stations and at the Receiving Offices, where also orders can be given for Collection of Luggage.

By availing themselves of this arrangement, passengers will be relieved of the trouble and inconvenience of looking after their luggage when travelling. In cases where apartments at destination have not been secured beforehand, the luggage can be addressed, "To be called for," at the Clock Room of the arrival station.

FRED. HARRISON, General Manager.

## LONDON BRIGHTON AND SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.

### WHITSUNTIDE ARRANGEMENTS.—The Week-End

Cheap Tickets issued on May 27, 28, and 29, to and from London and the Seaside, will be available for return up to Wednesday, June 1.

Special Cheap 8, 10, 15, or 17 days' Return Tickets are issued every Saturday, from London to the Seaside.

Extra Trains for the Isle of Wight. The 4.55 p.m. from Victoria and 5 p.m. from London Bridge will convey passengers for the Isle of Wight on May 28, 27, and 28.

Extra Late Train to Portsmouth from Victoria and London Bridge 9.20 p.m. on May 28 and 31.

### SPECIAL CHEAP RETURN TICKETS.—TO BRIGHTON.

EVERY SUNDAY, First-Class Day Tickets from Victoria at 10.45 a.m. and 12.15 p.m. Fare 10s. 6d. including Pullman Car to Brighton 13s.

TO WORTHING.—EVERY SUNDAY First-Class Day Tickets from Victoria 10.45 a.m. Fare 11s. or including Pullman Car to Brighton 13s.

TO PORTSMOUTH AND THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—EVERY SATURDAY, from Victoria 1 p.m., Clapham Junction 1.5 p.m., Kensington (Addison Road) 12.45 p.m., and London Bridge 2.30 p.m., returning the following Tuesday.

TO HASTINGS, ST. LEONARDS, BEXHILL, and EASTBOURNE.—EVERY WEEKDAY from Victoria 9.50 a.m., London Bridge 9.45 a.m., New Cross 9.50 a.m., Kensington 9.10 a.m., Clapham Junction 9.35 a.m. Fares 12s., 8s. 6d., 6s.

The Eastbourne Tickets are available for return the same or following day, and from Friday or Saturday to Monday.

TO EASTBOURNE.—EVERY SUNDAY Cheap Day Tickets from Victoria 11 a.m. Fare, 13s. 6d., including Pullman Car.

### SPECIAL CHEAP DAY EXCURSIONS.—WHIT-

SUNDAY AND MONDAY. From London Bridge and Victoria to Brighton, Worthing, Portsmouth, Isle of Wight, Tunbridge Wells, Seaford, Eastbourne, Bexhill and Hastings; and on WHIT TUESDAY to Brighton and Worthing.

For full Particulars of all above arrangements see Whituntide Programmes or address Superintendent of the Line, L. B. & S. C. Ry., London Bridge, S.E.

## NORTH LONDON RAILWAY.

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Every few Minutes to and from

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BRITANNIA THEATRE ("The Klondike Rush").

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In connection (by means of Covered Gallery) with Great Eastern

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Every Half Hour

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KEW GARDENS.

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FREQUENT TRAINS

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ALEXANDRA PALACE.

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Restaurant car from York. HAMBURG by G.S.N. Co.'s fast passenger steamers

"Peregrine" and "Seamew" Wednesdays and Saturdays. Read "Walks in Belgium,"

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CHEAPEST CONTINENTAL HOLIDAY.

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BRUSSELS (for Waterloo and Back, 30s. 11d., &c.) via Harwich and Antwerp.

By G.E.R. Co.'s large Twin-Screw Passenger Steamers, every Week-day.

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HARWICH-HOOK Route to the Continent daily (Sundays included). Quickest

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## GAZE'S TOURIST GAZETTE.—Our principal

publication is issued at monthly intervals. The first Summer Season's Edition is now in the press, and will be ready within the next few days, containing the Summer Tour arrangements and details of Tours for Norway, Switzerland, &c., not existing during the Winter Months. Our Gazette gives a summary of all our Travelling Arrangements.

## GAZE'S CONTINENTAL TIME-TABLE is issued

Monthly, and latest Edition will speak for itself. Our object has been to give condensed Time-Tables most required by Continental Travellers, and easier of reference than has hitherto been published.

## GAZE'S CONDUCTED TOURS.—Conducted Tours at

inclusive rates have always been our specialty, and those who have begun by adopting our Paris trips have constantly continued their holidays under similar arrangements, travelling in turn year by year to Paris, the Rhine, Switzerland, &c. Our Conducted Tour Programme for the whole season is ready, including our principal Tours, though, of course, special programmes are issued at intervals as occasion requires, but the matter most easily of reference at the moment, and to which we ask your special attention, is—

## WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAYS.—Special Programme with

summary of arrangements for Independent Travel throughout Great Britain and the Continent. Conducted Tours to Paris, Belgium, the Rhine, Switzerland, Black Forest, &c. We are specially anxious the public should have their attention drawn to our Issue of Ordinary and Excursion Tickets for principal British lines, issued and dated to suit the convenience of clients, thus avoiding the inconvenience of crowded booking-offices and securing fuller information than can generally be obtained at railway termini.

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### WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAYS.

#### CHEAP DAY EXCURSIONS.

Charing Cross, Waterloo, Cannon Street, London Bridge, and New Cross to	WHIT SUNDAY.		WHIT MONDAY.	
	Train.	Return Fare 1st Class.	Train.	Return Fare 3rd Class.
TUNBRIDGE WELLS	8 a.m.	5 s. d.	8 a.m.	5 s. d.
HASTINGS	—	—	8 15	4 0
ASHFORD	9 0	3 0	7 10	3 6
CANTERBURY	7 55	4 0	7 5	5 0
DEAL	7 55	4 0	7 5	5 0
WALMER	7 55	4 0	7 5	5 0
RAMSGATE	7 55	4 0	7 5	5 0
MARGATE	7 55	4 0	7 5	5 0
HYTHE	9 0	3 0	7 10	4 0
SANDGATE	9 0	3 0	7 10	4 0
FOLKESTONE	9 0	4 0	7 10	5 0
DOVER	9 0	4 0	7 10	5 0
† ALDERSHOT	7 20 & 10 15	3 0	7 0 & 9 28	3 0
GRAVESEND	Any Train.	1 6	Any Train	1 6
ROCHESTER	8 12	2 6	8 0 & 9 45	2 6
CHATHAM	8 12	2 6	8 0 & 9 45	2 6

\* From Charing Cross and Cannon Street only. † Not Calling at New Cross.

SPECIAL TRAINS for HAYES, BLACKHEATH, GREENWICH, GRAVESEND (for ROSEHURVE GARDENS), &c.

SPECIAL NOTE.—THE CHEAP FRIDAY, SATURDAY, or SUNDAY to MONDAY TICKETS to and from the SEA-SIDE, issued on May 27, 28, and 29, will be available for the Return Journey on Wednesday, June 1.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE by CERTAIN TRAINS, are issued EVERY SATURDAY from LONDON STATIONS to HASTINGS, ST. LEONARDS, HYTHE, and SANDGATE; and Holders may Return by Certain Trains on 8th, 10th, 15th, or 17th day. Return Fare, 7s. (Third Class).

#### CHEAP CONTINENTAL EXCURSIONS.

BOULOGNE.—Charing Cross, dep. 9.45 p.m., Cannon Street, 2.50 p.m., and London Bridge, 2.53 p.m., Saturday, May 28, 21s. (First Class), 12s. 6d. (Third Class). Returning at 4.30 p.m. on Whit Monday. Cheap Tickets will also be issued on May 27, 28, and 29 from Charing Cross and Cannon Street, 30s. (First Class), 25s. (Second Class), 19s. (Third Class). These Tickets are available until June 2, and by Certain Services only, on WHIT MONDAY, leaving Charing Cross at 10 a.m., and returning from Boulogne at 7.50 p.m. same day, or 12.30 a.m. following morning. 14s. (First Class), 9s. (Third Class).

PARIS.—Charing Cross and Cannon Street, dep. 9 a.m. and 10 a.m. from Charing Cross only, SATURDAY, May 28, First and Second Class only. Charing Cross and Cannon Street, dep. 2.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., May 28 to 30, 58s. 4d. (First Class), 37s. 6d. (Second Class), 30s. (Third Class). Tickets available for 8 days.

CALAIS.—Charing Cross and Cannon Street, dep. 9 a.m., WHIT MONDAY, 15s. (First Class), 10s. (Third Class). Returning same day at 1.10 p.m. and 3.45 p.m., or 1.35 a.m. following morning. Cheap Tickets will also be issued from Charing Cross and Cannon Street, 31s. (First Class), 26s. (Second Class), 20s. (Third Class). These Tickets are available until June 2, and by Certain Services only, (Cheap Tickets will also be issued on Saturday, May 28, Charing Cross and Cannon Street, dep. 9 a.m. Returning at 1.30 a.m. on Tuesday, May 31, 22s. (First Class), 13s. 6d. (Third Class).

BRUSSELS, via Calais or via Boulogne.—Charing Cross and Cannon Street, dep. 9 a.m. (via Calais), 2.45 p.m. (via Boulogne), or 9 p.m. (via Calais), 47s. 6d. (First Class), 33s. 6d. (Second Class), 22s. 2d. (Third Class), and by 2.45 or 9 p.m. Trains only, May 28 to 30. Tickets available for 8 days.

BRUSSELS, via Ostend.—Charing Cross and Cannon Street, dep. 9 a.m., 5.35 p.m. and 9 p.m., 37s. 6d. (First Class), 26s. 8d. (Second Class), 19s. 11d. (Third Class), and by 9 p.m. Train only, May 28 to 30. Tickets available for 8 days.

OSTEND.—Charing Cross and Cannon Street, dep. 9 a.m., 5.35 p.m. and 9 p.m., 28s. 2d. (First Class), 19s. 9d. (Second Class), May 28 to 30. Tickets available for 8 days.

The



THE DEATH OF MR. GLADSTONE.



IN THE TEMPLE OF PEACE, HAWARDEN: VILLAGERS PAYING A LAST VISIT TO THEIR DISTINGUISHED NEIGHBOUR.

Sketch by our Special Artist, Mr. Mellon Prior.



THE DEATH OF MR. GLADSTONE.



SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 22, IN HAWARDEN CHURCH: MRS. GLADSTONE LISTENING TO THE SERMON OF DEAN WICKHAM.

*Drawn by our Special Artist, Mr. S. Begg.*



## LAST HONOURS TO MR. GLADSTONE.

During the past week the eyes of the world have more than ever been turned to Hawarden, where the last offices for the deceased statesman were in progress. For a time there was some suspense in the public mind lest an express wish should have been left by Mr. Gladstone which would make it impossible to pay him the tribute of a public funeral. When both Houses of Parliament solemnly voted an Address to the Queen praying for that honour, it was still uncertain whether it could be accorded; but the wish of the nation, so strongly uttered, was not to be lightly set aside. The scene in Parliament was unparalleled. Never before had the House adjourned out of respect to the memory of one not actually a member at the time of his death, never before in St. Stephen's had party feeling been so generally waived in order to commemorate a departed leader simply and solely upon his virtues as a man. The speeches delivered on May 20 by Mr. Balfour, Sir William Harcourt, Lord Salisbury, Lord Kimberley, and Lord Rosebery, were as unique of their kind as they were convincing in their tone.

The public honour voted, and her Majesty's gracious assent to the same having been signified, it was with genuine satisfaction that the nation learnt the decision of Mr. Gladstone's family to accept a public funeral. Any instructions which he had left, though indicating his desire for a quiet burial at Hawarden, were yet flexible enough to permit of a more elaborate ceremony. On one point alone was there a rigid direction. Mr. Gladstone would not be laid where his wife might not share his last resting-place. That point was readily conceded by the Dean of Westminster, and no obstacle then remained to the fulfilment of the national desire.

Preparations for a lying-in-state in Westminster Hall and for burial in the Abbey were immediately set about by his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, and his staff. All arrangements were communicated to the Prince of Wales, who interested himself keenly in the approaching ceremonial. To meet the wishes of the family at Hawarden an early date—Saturday, May 28—was chosen for the obsequies, which it was further stipulated must be as simple as possible.

Meanwhile, at Hawarden, the final farewells were taken. Since the dawn of May 19, when the waiting Pressmen, who had watched all night the lighted windows, where a great life was flickering out, learned that Mr. Gladstone was no more, there had been subdued activity at the Castle. Sheaves of telegrams expressing regret and condolence were received from all quarters, high and low. It was felt that the neighbours, and no doubt many from a distance, who could not take their farewell in Westminster Hall, would desire to look for the last time upon Mr. Gladstone's face, so the family, with characteristic thoughtfulness, arranged that the honoured remains should lie in state in the "Temple of Peace," as the dead statesman affectionately called his Hawarden study.

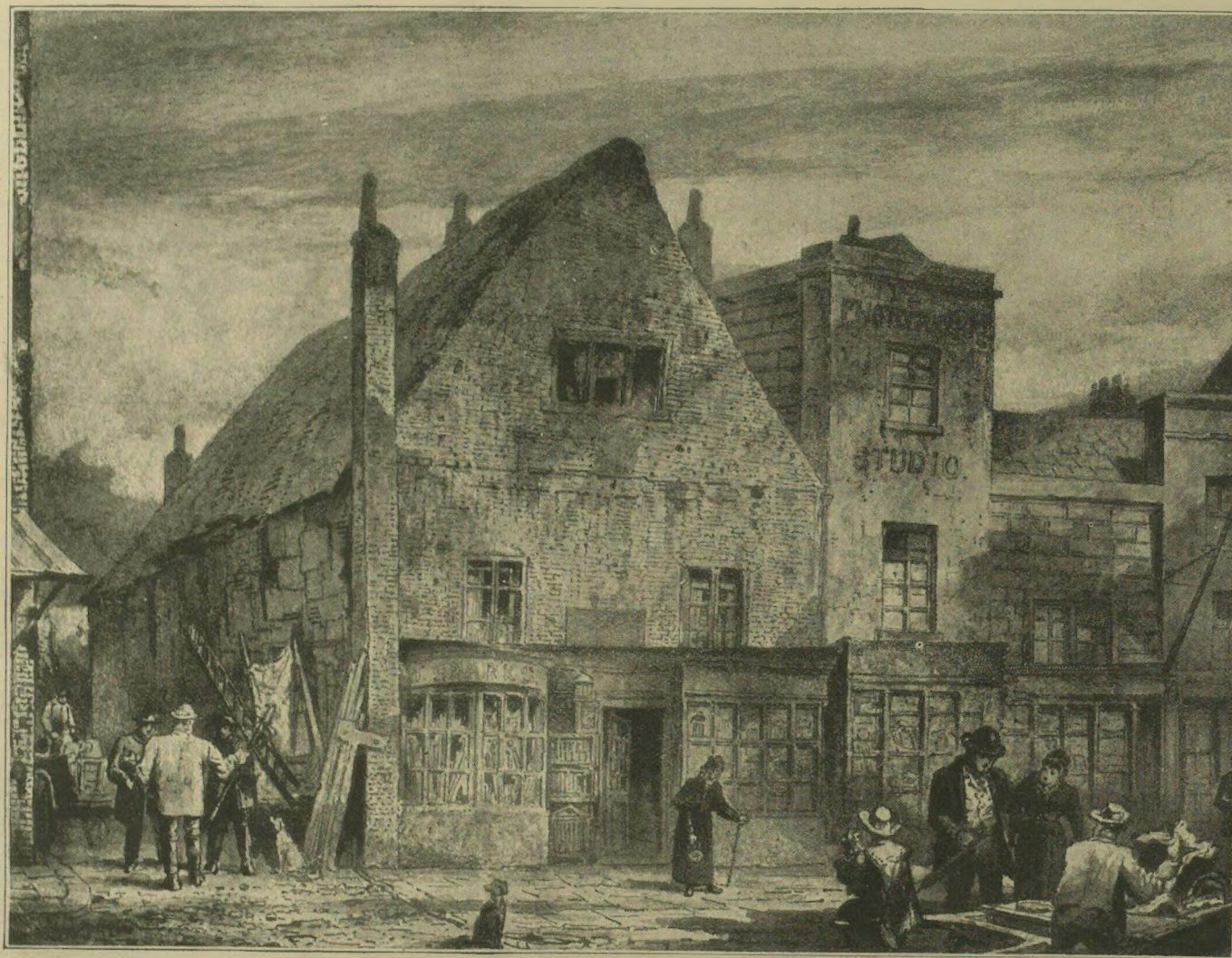
Accordingly, on Tuesday, May 24, Mr. Gladstone's body was removed to the library, and laid on a couch draped in white satin. The body was in evening dress, over which fell the crimson robes of an Oxford Doctor of Civil Law. By the side lay his College cap. Above the head, on an embroidered drapery, appeared the words, "Requiescat in pace." The face, though slightly diminished, wore an expression of beauty and power. The features were profoundly peaceful.

It had been understood that admission, which was by ticket, should be restricted to tenants, parishioners, and neighbours, but many others had come from near and far, and to none of these was an order refused at the estate

office. At eleven o'clock visitors were admitted, and for several hours a continuous stream filed past the body. Five thousand tickets were issued. The scene was deeply impressive, and many touching incidents were noted.

At a quarter to seven on the morning of Wednesday, May 25, Mr. Gladstone's body was removed to Hawarden Church, where it rested until six o'clock in the evening. The church was open from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. At six o'clock a procession was formed to Broughton Station, which was reached about an hour and forty minutes later. On the way Mr. Gladstone's favourite hymns were sung. Four parties of bearers, divided as follows—colliers, estate-workmen, tenants, and neighbours, carried the coffin.

In order that inconvenient crowding might be avoided, the railway authorities announced no definite hour for the arrival of the funeral train in London. It was decided to bring the body direct to Westminster Bridge Station, whence it was borne through the House of Commons subway to Westminster Hall. There, from six a.m. to eight p.m. on Thursday and from six a.m. to sunset on Friday, the honoured dust lay in state, while thousands of mourners passed in long order to pay their final homage to a great memory. The last two hours of the lying-in-state, 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. on Friday, were reserved for the visit of representatives of various Liberal Associations. This was conceded as all political representation was to be dispensed with at the funeral itself.



RICHARD BAXTER'S HOUSE AT ACTON.

*It is proposed by those interested to save this historic house from the demolition which at present threatens it.*

Through the assiduous efforts of the Earl Marshal and his staff, who had removed to St. Stephen's House for better accommodation, complete arrangements for the solemn ceremony of to-day were notified as early as Wednesday morning. It was decided to admit to the Abbey, besides members of both Houses of Parliament and other bodies whose admission is a foregone conclusion, the heads of all civic corporations in the three kingdoms. The pall-bearers are: On one side of the coffin—the Prince of Wales, Lord Salisbury, Mr. A. Balfour, Lord Rosebery, and Lord Rendel; on the other side—the Duke of York, Lord Kimberley, Sir William Harcourt, the Duke of Rutland, and Mr. Armitstead. The musical portion of the service is under the direction of Sir F. Bridge and Canon Troutbeck, who will be assisted by an augmented choir and orchestra.

A special feature of the musical programme is the performance of Beethoven's "Funeral Equale," arranged for four trombones, which it may be remembered was rendered with such impressive effect at the funerals of Lord Leighton and Sir John Millais. Another noteworthy arrangement is that suggested by Canon Troutbeck, which provides for the offering up a great national prayer at the close of the service. The whole congregation will be asked to join in singing the hymn "O God, our help in ages past," which lends itself to the occasion as much from a literary and devotional as from a musical point of view. The effect of this noble prayer, chorally rendered, has on a former occasion been proved in the Abbey. Sung fortissimo, with the full power of organ, orchestra, choir, and congregation, it was heard and joined in with magnificent effect by those outside.

## PARLIAMENT.

Both Houses have testified to the profound sorrow caused by the death of Mr. Gladstone. In the Lords the Prime Minister, whose personal regard for Mr. Gladstone has survived the political conflicts of many years, spoke of the dead statesman as "a great Christian man." Lord Rosebery gave a striking illustration of Mr. Gladstone's standard of ethical judgment. "Manhood" was the word constantly on his lips, the test by which he tried all men. In the Commons Mr. Balfour, who struggled bravely against the effects of illness, paid a striking tribute to Mr. Gladstone's services to Parliament. "He conferred upon our deliberations a dignity and a weight which it is impossible adequately to express." It is remarkable that the praises of the illustrious dead were as eloquent from foe as from friend, and Mr. Balfour was not less fervent than Sir William Harcourt. Both Houses decided to attend the state funeral of this greatest of Parliamentarians. In the Lords an Aliens Bill was introduced by a private member, and supported by Lord Salisbury, who argued that "a restriction upon the immigration of foreign paupers was only justice to the ratepayers. The Bill was read a second time by a large majority. In the Commons Mr. Curzon announced that Russia had not decided to demand passports from all foreigners at Talien-Wan. Some such order had been issued by mistake and rescinded.

Moreover, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs affirmed positively that Talien-Wan would be open to foreign trade like any other Chinese port. The Irish Local Government Bill passed through Committee after the most pacific Irish debates within the memory of man. Mr. Labouchere made an unsuccessful attempt to "draw" the Government on the subject of Mr. Chamberlain's Birmingham speech. Was there any alliance between England and a foreign Power? Was it offensive and defensive? What did Russia think of it? As nobody on the Treasury bench showed any inclination to satisfy Mr. Labouchere's curiosity, he is left to wrestle with it during the Whitsuntide recess.

The last echoes from the "war of seat" have not yet died away. On Tuesday, Colonel Long's question thereanent drew from the Speaker a deliverance which should be at least a "considerable contribution" towards the law and practice on the subject. In effect, the Speaker only reiterated what is already pretty well understood, but the voice of authority is not unwelcome, considering the exceeding ease with which friction on such delicate points may be set up, and the consequent belittlement of honourable gentlemen who labour under the disorder diagnosed by Mr. Bowles as a plentiful lack of an essential Parliamentary virtue. There is now no uncertainty that a member may appropriate a seat for a given sitting by leaving his hat or card thereon, the appropriation to be cancelled if the member should leave the precincts of the House between the time of making it and the sitting of the Chamber.

## STATE FUNERAL OF MR. GLADSTONE.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Saturday next (June 4) will contain a complete Illustrated Account of the Funeral Ceremonies.

N.B.—At the request of thousands of Mr. Gladstone's admirers in all parts of the Kingdom, a small Reproduction in Colours of the Academy Portrait of the late Mr. Gladstone will be given away with this Number.



## PERSONAL.

Of the physicians who attended Mr. Gladstone with such devotion during his last illness, the eldest is Dr. William Murray Dobie, of Chester, the deceased statesman's old and tried friend. Dr. Dobie graduated M.D. of Edinburgh University in 1849, and became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, seven years later. Dr. Samuel Herbert Habershon, of Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, whose advice was frequently sought, and who was telegraphed for when the fatal relapse came on May 17, is a graduate of Cambridge, where he took his M.B. in 1885 and his M.D. in 1887. He is also a member of the Royal College of Surgeons (England) and a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians (England). Dr. Hubert E. J. Biss, M.A., M.B., the third physician who signed the last bulletin, is a graduate of King's College, Cambridge, a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and a Licentiate of the Royal College of Preceptors. He studied medicine at the Middlesex Hospital. Dr. Biss is a son of Dr. Cecil Yates Biss, of Harley Street. During recent events not a few have confused the father and son.

Mr. Spencer Horatio Walpole, three times Home Secretary, has passed away within a few days of his friend Mr. Gladstone. Born in 1806, the son of Mr. Thomas Walpole, of Stagbury Park, Surrey, Mr. Spencer Walpole was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he distinguished himself in declamation and the English Essay. Called to the Bar in 1831, he in due time became a Benchler, enjoyed a large Chancery practice, and

of the hardest workers against the political policy of the dead statesman, but it was to "my dear Duke" that Cardinal Newman addressed his long letter of reply to Mr. Gladstone's anti-Vatican expostulation.

Mr. W. J. Napier, whose recent correspondence with the Admiralty regarding the establishment of a training-ship in New Zealand has aroused much interest and discussion in this country, is Chairman of the Auckland (New Zealand) Harbour Board and President of the Auckland Branch of the Navy League. Mr. Napier is one of the most prominent "Imperialists" in New Zealand. He has done much to popularise the Navy in New Zealand, has secured the erection of a new house for the Admiral at Auckland, improved the harbour, and advocated the formation of a naval coal dépôt at that place. He has also raised a company of artillery for the defence of the port. Mr. Napier is a barrister, and frequently lectures at Auckland on Imperial topics.

Sir John Gilbert, whose sudden death is announced from Dublin, was a man of geniality, not always the mark of the historian and antiquary; and his large figure was not unfamiliar in London, especially within the precincts of the Record Office. He was already a man of mature age when he married Miss Rosa Mulholland, a lady whom Dickens introduced to the reading public as a novelist, and who is a sister of Lady Russell of Killowen.

An officer distinguished in foreign service has passed away in Major-General Edward Alexander Wood, C.B., who had commanded the troops at Shorncliffe since 1894.

The widow of Meissonier had not the mortification suffered by so many widows of modern painters—that of outliving not only their husbands, but their husbands' reputations. She was keenly interested in all that affected his fame; she hailed every proof of its increase that reached her in her retirement at Poissy; and she did her part in promoting it still further in the future by leaving to his beloved Louvre all the paintings and sketches of his which had remained in her possession.

Colonel James Frederick Lewis, R.E., who has been appointed Royal Engineer Commanding at Wei-Hai-Wei, will carry out the important work of fortifying our new naval base. This distinguished officer, who has thirty-one years' service to his credit, having entered the Army in 1867, was last year gazetted Colonel. He has lately acted as Inspector-General of Fortifications, a post which guarantees his entire capability for his new position.

Golfers will regret the death of Mr. Franklin Ross, who was to have played in the amateur golf championship. Mr. Ross was an Edinburgh man, well known to athletes in the northern capital. Last week he played at St. Anne's in the amateur tournament, and came to Hoylake last Saturday to take part in the championship already mentioned. The unfortunate gentleman fell ill on his arrival, and died on the Monday following of inflammation.

The vacant canonry in the national Cathedral of St. Patrick has been filled by the appointment of the

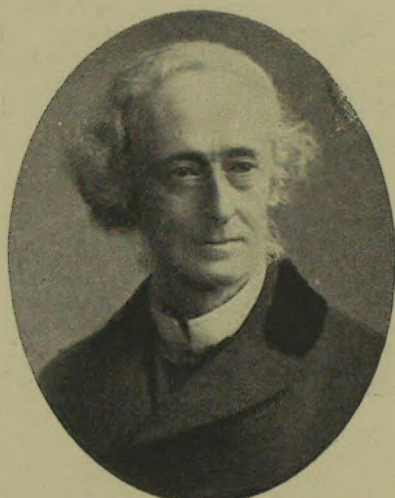


Photo Watnough Webster, Chester.  
DR. WILLIAM MURRAY DOBIE.



DR. HUBERT BISS.



Photo Elliott and Fry.  
DR. SAMUEL HERBERT HABERSHON.

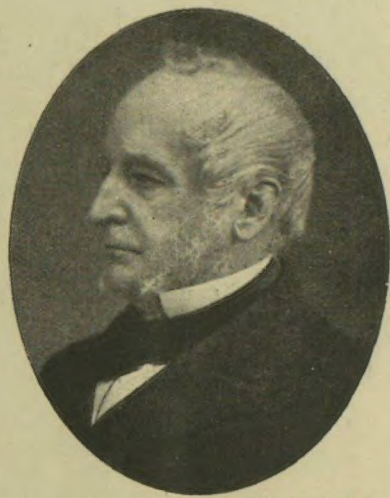


Photo Maull and Fox.  
THE LATE RIGHT HON. SPENCER H. WALPOLE.

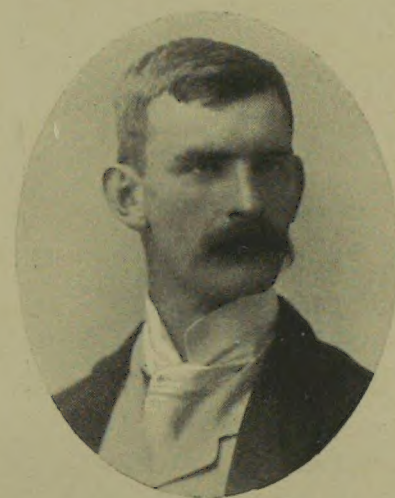


Photo Gunn and Stuart.  
THE LATE MAJOR C. H. W. DONOVAN.



Photo Lambert, Weston, and Sons, Folkestone.  
THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARD A. WOOD.



Photo Chase, Southsea.  
THE LATE LIEUTENANT RICHARD RODNEY RICKETTS.



MR. W. J. NAPIER.

in 1846 took silk. In that year he entered Parliament as Conservative representative for Midhurst; in 1852 he relinquished his professional practice to become Home Secretary. During his official life he was chiefly instrumental in the revival of Convocation. Mr. Walpole sat for the University of Cambridge from 1856 to 1882, when he retired. He spent the evening of his days at Ealing, where he was genuinely beloved for his sympathetic goodness. In 1835 Mr. Walpole married the daughter of Spencer Perceval.

Lieutenant Richard Rodney Ricketts, who was killed on May 13 at Rodaini, was the only son of the late Colonel Richard Rodney Ricketts, Madras Staff Corps. Lieutenant Ricketts, who was twenty-four years of age, entered the West India Regiment on March 25, 1896, as Second Lieutenant. The occasion which cost him his life was the successful operation, under Colonel Woodgate, against the rebels of the Karene District in the hinterland of Sierra Leone.

The going of Mr. Gladstone has given a sort of seriousness to any rumours of illness among politicians, and both Mr. Balfour and Mr. Curzon, as well as Lord Salisbury, have been the subjects lately of alarming paragraphs. It is satisfactory to hear, in the case of the Prime Minister's health, which was the subject of the latest note written by Mr. Gladstone's own hand, that it is fairly good again; while Mr. Balfour is promised a complete restoration to strength during the Whit holidays; and Mr. Curzon has returned this week to the ranks of diners-out, as the guest of Lord and Lady Dudley.

It is one of the little ironies of life that the issue of the order for Mr. Gladstone's State funeral should have fallen to the Duke of Norfolk. Not only has his Grace been one

The deceased was the son of the late Sir Charles Alexander Wood. He joined the Army in 1858, and served in the Afghan War of 1878-79, when he commanded the 10th Hussars. He served also in the Soudan in 1884, taking part in the battles of El Teb and Tamai. The late officer's decorations were the Afghan medal and clasp, the Egyptian medal and clasp, and the Khedive's star. General Wood was fifty-seven years of age. He was buried at Shorncliffe on Thursday, May 26.

Major Charles Henry Wynne Donovan, of the Army Service Corps, who died on April 17 from the effects of wounds received in action at Karene, on the West Coast of Africa, was the second son of the late Mr. Richard Donovan, D.L., of Ballymore, County Wexford. He was born on June 26, 1860, at Pole Hore, County Wexford. Educated at Clifton College, on the Modern Side, he joined the Wexford Militia in 1880, and obtained a commission in the 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards on Aug. 2, 1882. While in this regiment he volunteered for service with the Nile Expeditionary Force, 1884-85, and received the Egyptian medal, 1884-85, with clasp for the Nile, and the Khedive's star. He was appointed from the 4th Dragoon Guards to the Commissariat and Transport Staff on Feb. 1, 1887, and was permanently transferred to the Army Service Corps on April 1, 1889, as a Captain. He served in the last Ashanti Campaign in 1895, and in recognition of his services on this occasion he was gazetted Brevet-Major, and received the star for the campaign. He was promoted Major in the Army Service Corps on April 1, 1896, and proceeded to Sierra Leone again in November last. Major Donovan was known in the literary world as the author of "With Wilson in Matabiland; or, Sport and War in Zambesia," besides contributing sundry articles to the magazines. The deceased officer was an enthusiastic sportsman.

Very Rev. Charles Saul Bruce, Dean of Cork. The former incumbent was the late Professor Stokes, D.D.

The Vicar of St. John the Divine, Kennington, a well-known High Churchman, has come to the conclusion that Mr. Kensit is, quite apart from his methods, sincerely honest. He has reflected on his own methods, with the result that he has determined it to be his duty to seek the authority of his Bishop for the use of any service not contained in the Book of Common Prayer.

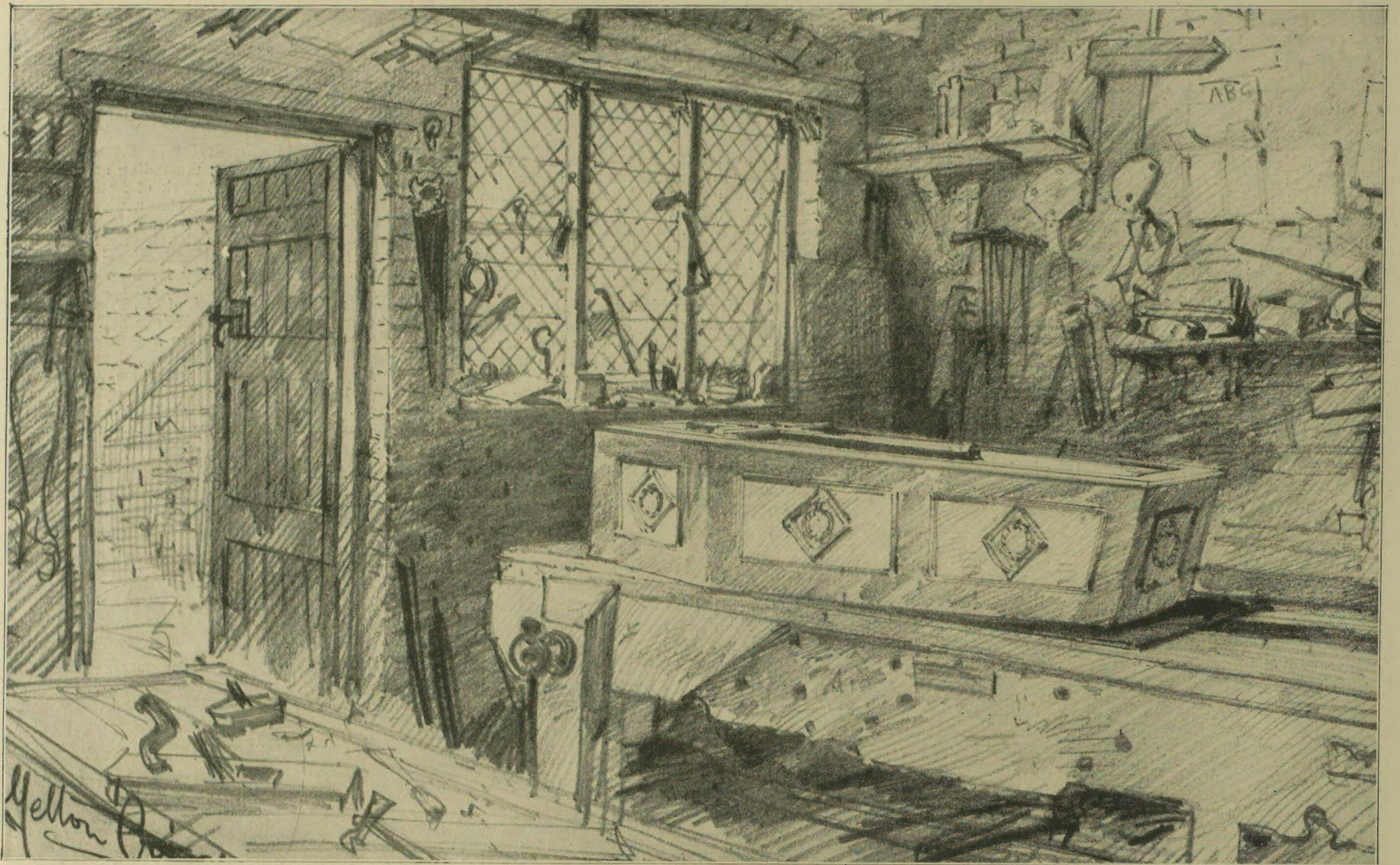
In a special Army Order the Commander-in-Chief has, by direction of the Secretary of State for War, conveyed to the Sirdar, Major-General Sir Herbert Kitchener, the congratulations of her Majesty upon the successful issue of the recent Soudan Campaign. The work done during the march and at the battle of Atbara is described as "reflecting the greatest credit on all ranks." Major-General Hunter and Major-General Gatacre, and the Sirdar's other Brigadiers, receive special mention.

The feature of the present Military Tournament at the Agricultural Hall which arouses the greatest interest is undoubtedly the appearance of the hero of Dargai, piping merrily at the head of the Gay Gordons. Piper Findlater looks, as Chaucer would say, "full fat and in good poynt," and but for a slight limp seems none the worse of the rough fortune of war.

The death of the Archduke Leopold, which took place at his residence, the Château of Hörnstein, is announced from Vienna. His Imperial Highness, who was seventy-five years of age, had long been in poor health and was entirely laid aside from active life. He served in the war of 1866.



THE DEATH OF MR. GLADSTONE.



IN THE CARPENTER'S SHOP, HAWARDEN.

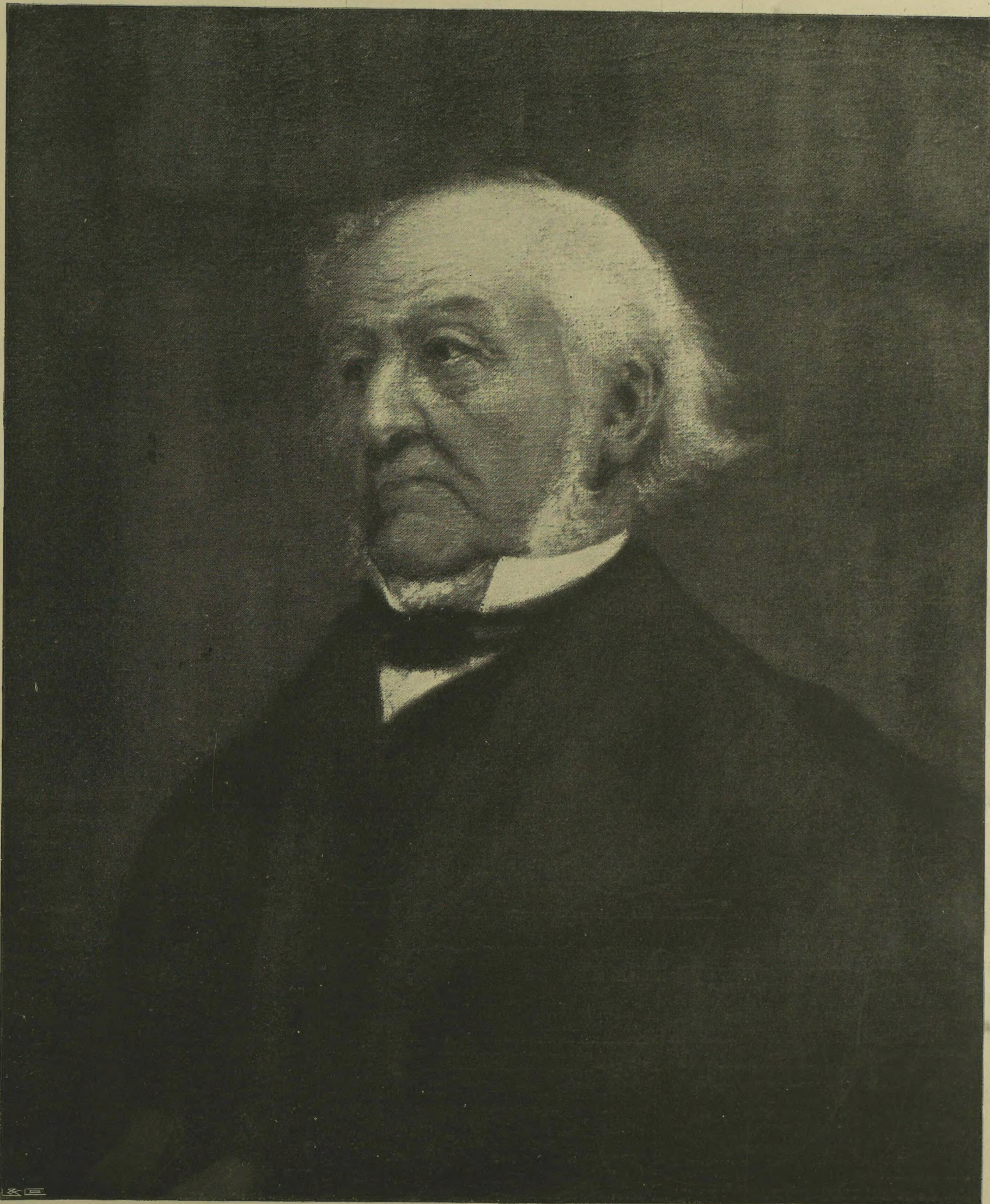
*Sketch by our Special Artist, Mr. Mellon Prior.*



DRESSING-ROOM CONVERTED INTO A BED-ROOM, IN WHICH MR. GLADSTONE DIED: SHOWING EVERYTHING AS IT APPEARED ON THAT OCCASION.

*Sketch by our Special Artist, Mr. S. Begg.*



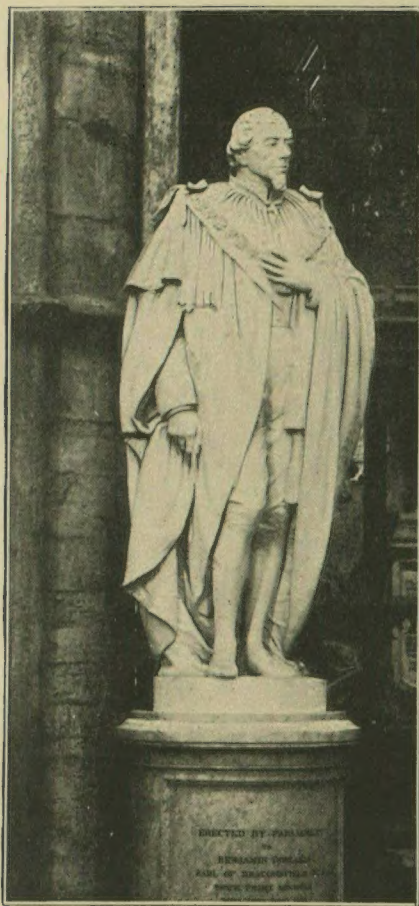


THE LATE MR. GLADSTONE.

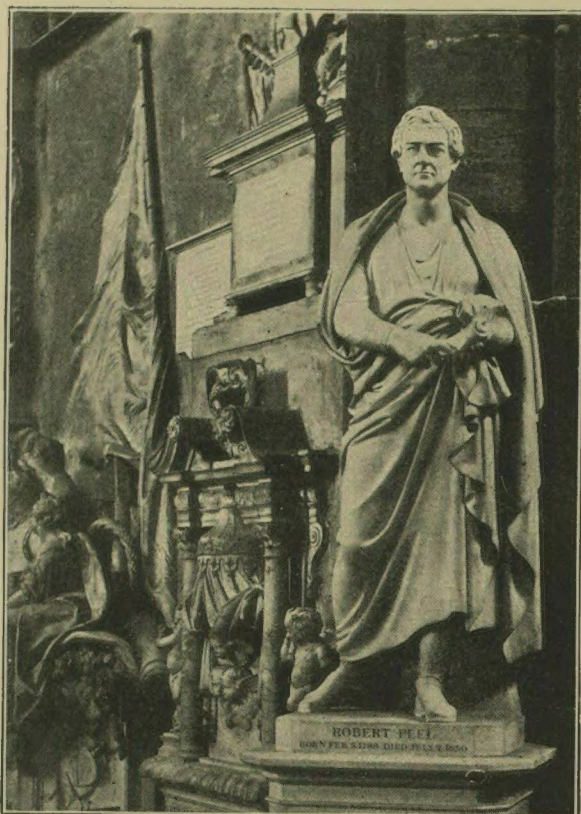
*Portrait painted specially for "The Illustrated London News" by H. Schadow, December 4, 1894.*



## THE TOMBS OF STATESMEN IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.



BENJAMIN DISRAELI, EARL OF BEACONSFIELD.

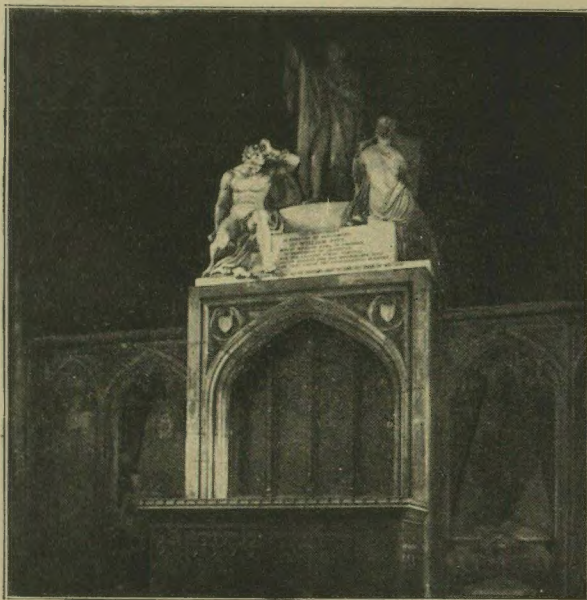


SIR ROBERT PEEL.



HENRY JOHN TEMPLE, VISCOUNT PALMERSTON.

Among the monuments to great statesmen in Westminster Abbey, the most notable are those erected to the two Pitts, to Spencer Perceval, Peel, Palmerston, and Disraeli. To these will shortly be added that of the noblest Roman of them all. The stately monument to William Pitt the elder, Earl of Chatham, was executed by Bacon to the order of the King and Parliament at a cost of £6000. This monument stands in the north transept, where also are found the statues of Sir Robert Peel as a Roman senator, and of Lord Palmerston in the robes of a Knight of the Garter. Peel's statue is the work of Gibson, Palmerston's of Jackson. Palmerston died on Oct. 18, 1865, and was buried on the 27th of the same month. Lord Palmerston had left orders for a private funeral, and arrangements were made accordingly, but these were at the last moment altered by her Majesty's express desire that the obsequies should be public. The case of Mr. Gladstone bears curious points of similarity, although, of

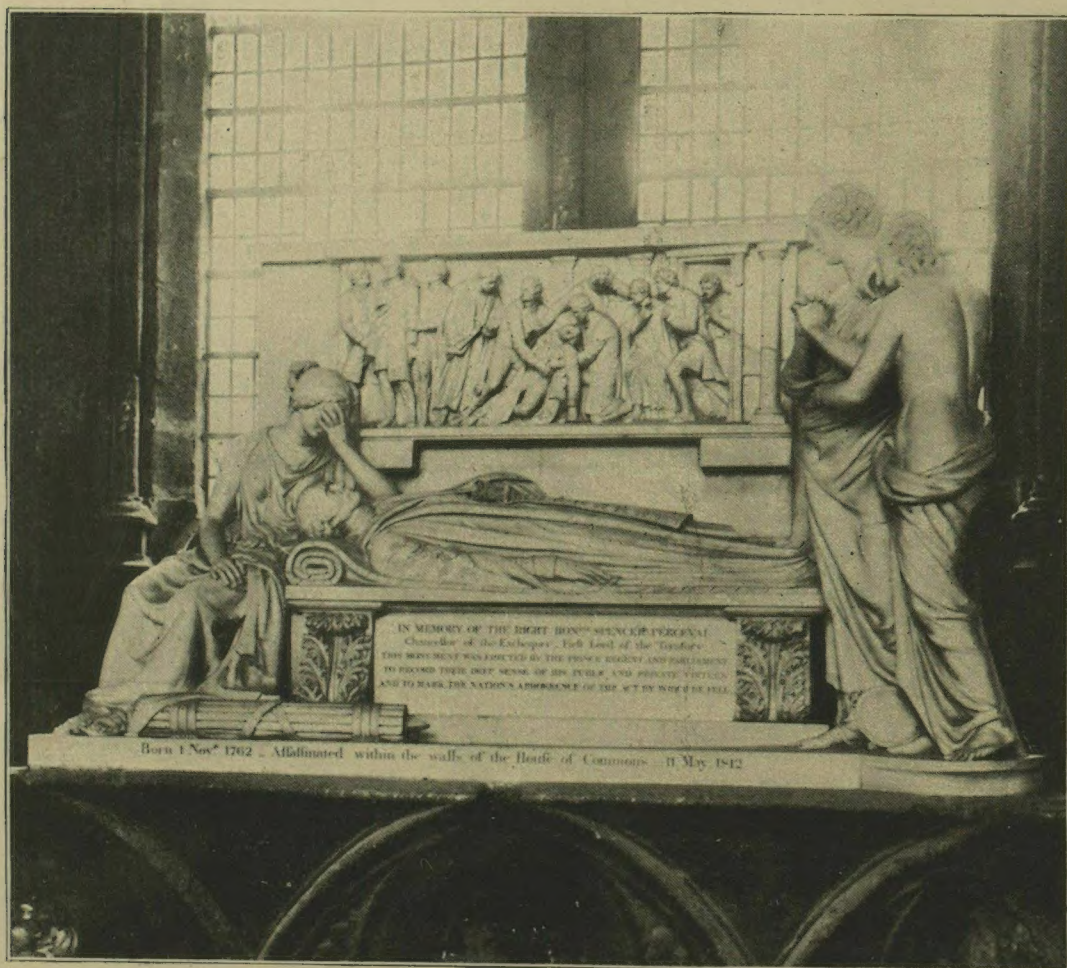


WILLIAM PITT THE YOUNGER.

course, the desire for State recognition has from the very first pointed to the setting aside of the wishes of the deceased. At the funeral Mr. Gladstone was a pall-bearer.

Also in the north transept of the Abbey is the monument of Lord Beaconsfield, a marble statue representing the Earl as a Knight of the Garter. Lord Beaconsfield is not, however, buried in the Abbey, having been interred, by his express desire, at Hughenden.

Not far from the organ screen occur the two remaining monuments figured in our Illustration—those of William Pitt the younger and of Spencer Perceval, First Lord of the Treasury, who was shot by Bellingham in the Lobby of the House of Commons in 1812. Both monuments were designed and executed by the eminent sculptor Sir Richard Westmacott. That to Pitt cost £6300; Perceval's £5250. Mr. Gladstone's grave is situated in the north transept, near the monuments of Peel and Beaconsfield.



SPENCER PERCEVAL.



WILLIAM PITT, EARL OF CHATHAM.





THE CASCADE IN HAWARDEN PARK.



## THE DEATH OF MR. GLADSTONE.

The Flintshire castle which will always be associated with the name of Gladstone stands in the midst of a beautiful park, wide and open on the outskirts but thickly studded with trees nearer the residence itself. Through the grounds a brook runs merrily, falling at one point in a small cascade, while everywhere there are lovely woodland glimpses. The modern house of Hawarden dates from 1752, when a square brick structure was erected. In 1809 this was extended and castellated. In the middle occurs a round tower, at the corners are square towers, and everywhere the building is battlemented. The walls are grey and ivy-covered.

The old castle stands upon a steepish slope some little distance from the modern building, but within sight of it. The estate passed through several hands, coming at length, in 1454, into the possession of the Stanleys. After the battle of Worcester, the property passed by purchase to the famous Crown lawyer and politician, Stephen Glynno. The Glynnes, in effect, still hold Hawarden, for, as everybody knows, Mrs. Gladstone was Miss Catherine Glynno, daughter of Sir Stephen R. Glynno, and with her the property came to the Gladstones.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone were married at Hawarden on July 14, 1839. There in July 1889 they celebrated their golden wedding. By the parishioners the event was marked by the erection of a fountain which bears the following inscription: "This fountain was erected by parishioners of Hawarden in commemoration of the golden wedding of William Ewart Gladstone and Catherine Gladstone, July 23, 1889; as a slight token of admiration and affection inspired by a residence of fifty years." The depth of

that admiration and affection has been manifested more than ever during the sad events of the last few days. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone may justly be said to have lived to benefit their neighbours. Hawarden

a pleasant tale goes how, when the young men of the village were organising some Ethiopian minstrelsy, Mr. Gladstone, himself famous in former days for his singing of "Camp-town Races," was with them heart and soul, superintending rehearsals and selecting music. These lighter moments are in happy contrast to serious works. Mr. Gladstone and his family identified themselves intimately with the life of their humbler neighbours, and were repaid by a respect and affection that has seldom, if ever, been equalled. During the last days the interest of the villagers was painfully intense. Till late in the evening of the 18th, an anxious group of inquirers, who had attended the special service in the church, waited about the precincts of the castle for the latest news, but these had all gone home when, shortly after 5 a.m., the intimation of the end was posted by the family butler in the Golden Wedding Porch. The news, however, spread quickly, and though expected, was received with keen regret. The village itself was hushed, but Mr. Gladstone was the world's as well as Hawarden's, and the outer world must know. An unwonted activity consequently prevailed at the telegraph-office, for messages of sympathy began to pour in from every quarter, her Majesty's communication being among the first. At seven o'clock there was early Communion Service, conducted in the church by the Rev. Stephen Gladstone, and attended by the other members of the deceased statesman's family, though Mrs. Gladstone was naturally unable to be present. Later in the day the village put on outward signs of mourning. Flags floated at half-mast on church and institute, while all the cottage blinds were drawn.



READING THE LAST BULLETIN AT HAWARDEN CASTLE.

abounds in evidences of their care and consideration. Though the great statesman retired to his Welsh home for intervals of rest and quiet, he was always ready to take the liveliest interest in all Hawarden concerns. Nothing that could benefit the place lacked his support and countenance. With innocent amusement he was always in sympathy, and

vice, conducted in the church by the Rev. Stephen Gladstone, and attended by the other members of the deceased statesman's family, though Mrs. Gladstone was naturally unable to be present. Later in the day the village put on outward signs of mourning. Flags floated at half-mast on church and institute, while all the cottage blinds were drawn.



THE VILLAGE OF HAWARDEN AFTER THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF MR. GLADSTONE'S DEATH.

Drawn by our Special Artists.



THE DEATH OF MR. GLADSTONE.



THE FLAG AT HALF-MAST ON THE KEEP OF THE OLD CASTLE, HAWARDEN.



HOISTING THE FLAG HALF-MAST ON THE KEEP OF THE OLD CASTLE, HAWARDEN.  
HAWARDEN CASTLE IS SEEN IN THE BACKGROUND.



READING TELEGRAMS FROM ROYAL AND OTHER PERSONAGES IN THE HALL AT HAWARDEN.

Sketches by our Special Artists.



## LITERATURE.

## NOTES ON NEW NOVELS.

*The Girl at Cobhurst.* By Frank R. Stockton. (Cassell and Co.)  
*Sir Tristram.* By Thorold Ashley. (Ward, Lock, and Co.)  
*The Man of the Family.* By P. Emily Phillips. (Macmillan and Co.)  
*The Datchett Diamonds.* By Richard Marsh. (Ward, Lock, and Co.)  
*Convict 99.* By Marie Leighton and Robert Leighton. (Grant Richards.)  
*Kronstadt.* By Max Pemberton. (Cassell and Co.)  
*Spectre Gold.* A Romance of Klondyke. By Headon Hill. (Cassell and Co.)  
*A Difficult Matter.* By Mrs. Lovett Cameron. (John Long.)  
*Miss Erin.* By Mrs. Francis-Blundell. (Methuen and Co.)  
*A Queen of Men.* By William O'Brien. (T. Fisher Unwin.)  
*A Race for Millions.* By David Christie Murray. (Chatto and Windus.)

Of recent years Mr. Stockton's mind runs much on one character—the benevolent, meddling old lady, dry of speech, eccentric of habit, a formidable opponent, a stalwart friend. He has nothing to learn about her by this time: he has mastered the worthy dame. Perhaps it would be nearer the truth to say she has mastered him; for while in “Captain Horn” and “Mrs. Cliff's Yacht” we were given a good deal of various entertainment, in his newest story, “The Girl at Cobhurst,” old Miss Panney is all we have to depend on. The good doctor, the dignified cook, the very ordinary lovers, the schoolgirl, are decent furniture; but it will be famished readers who will call them amusing. The old lady does her best, with her obstinacies, her interferences, her stratagems, and her final magnanimity, to keep the book alive; but the book is long, and she is hard put to it to spread them out effectively. Her willing capacities are cruelly strained. Mr. Stockton has a beautiful trust in the past gratitude of his readers. There is some reason in his confidence; but gratitude is a shifty kind of capital to live on.

There is a fine promise of culture in the first chapters of “Sir Tristram.” A fair young girl sat in her room, pondering on “The Relation of Literature to Life” and kindred topics, deaf and blind to the rising of the waters against the walls of the house. Danger was imminent; the staircase was about to be engulfed, when a rescue boat was brought to anchor in the hall, steered thither by a striking, athletic figure, with piercing eyes—none other than Richard Weston, the eloquent, the delightful University Extension Lecturer. To the noise of the lapping water on the stairs, they two talked of college, and Individual Freedom, and the Inner Life; and poor Sir Tristram, who came too late, had to play second fiddle henceforth, in spite of his undoubted knowledge of Brown-ing. But the Extension Lecturer was a bold, bad man. Not only were forgery, libel, and general brutality among his crimes, but he even cast a doubt on the sacredness of culture; and Hylda had no more satisfying talks about the Inner Life after marriage. Miss Ashley's heart is not hard enough, however, to let things take their natural course. The lecturer had to be got rid of; but he is given a beautiful death-bed as climax to his unedifying career. Hylda once more relinquishes her Individual Freedom, but finds compensation in her second husband's quite sincere devotion to the cause of culture. So amiable a story must have a moral. But we have missed it, unless it be: “Do not hastily despise deserving baronets.”

When the capable member of the family, the one called upon to solve all practical difficulties, to find ways and means, to bear the brunt and the burden of the others' weaknesses, is no natural drudge, but warmer-blooded, more ambitious, craving more light and having more capacity for joy than the rest, a very real tragedy is the result, though the creatures cling with whines or admiration to the sure protection will never see it. It is of this tragedy, not a very rare one, that Miss Phillips has written in “The Man of the Family,” an able story made of the stuff of real life and woven with uncommon craft. Our best tribute to her skill is to own with sorrow that the events must just have fallen out as she has presented them. Barbara, the “man” in question, could never have let slip her burdens, nor could she have been content when they shut her out from joy. Sebastian, the Prince Charming of the tale, was bound to be revolted by the sordid circumstance of the field of Barbara's duties, and afterwards to find the companionship of his prosperous and elegant wife very thin and hungry fare. He was no hero—only Prince Charming. But Miss Phillips does not whine over her unfortunates. She has written a brave and healthy tale, though the subject might easily have tempted to sickliness. The earlier portion did not captivate us, we confess. It is more forced and less capable than what follows. But the characters are one and all excellent. With the meagrest allowance of description and comment, she makes them play real parts and speak real words.

In Mr. Marsh's last detective story, “The Crime and the Criminal,” there was a noticeable and a salutary recognition of the fact that the personages of nine-tenths of such dramas must of necessity be very commonplace and very unattractive, and should be treated as such. There was a certain brutality in the presentation of the actors which was highly moral, and so rare as almost to amount to originality. But nothing of the kind is to be seen in “The Datchett Diamonds,” a tale of only moderate interest and skill, so far as the plot is concerned, and in every other respect nauseous. The central person, a ruined Stock Exchange gambler, was not the thief, in the first place, and evidently on that account we are expected to condone much of his conduct. We do nothing of the sort. When he found the priceless stones in the portmanteau he had taken by mistake, he determined to turn them to his own use, knowing their history all the time. He had all the dishonesty of the first thieves, and none of their cleverness. Of course his conduct in the matter provided an uncomfortable time for him; but the law was very lax. He gave up gambling, after one lucky stroke, and married the woman of his heart, to the tune of “cleansing fires.” Is sentimental cant really demanded in this kind of story?

A very different tone is adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Leighton in their “Convict 99,” a melodrama of the good

old-fashioned kind, where radiant virtue is victorious in the end, and blackest villainy receives the utmost rigour of the law. The convict was a much wronged man, a stainless hero in fact, victim of an unscrupulous rival's jealousy. His life in prison is described with much detail, which will, no doubt, be closely scrutinised by such as are interested in the present movement for reform. Indeed, the book has a purpose: it is written in “behalf of those ground down beyond redemption under the iron rigour of a merciless convict system.” Since that is so, it would have been better to omit the disturbing sensation produced by the villain's bribery of the warden to annoy and torture the prisoner. That, at least, is no normal part of the present system. And the impossible incident of one prisoner impersonating another, for glorious self-sacrificing reasons, though excellent for the story, is out of place in a realistic picture of well-disciplined Dartmoor or Portland. In fact, “Convict 99” must not aspire to be taken as evidence for the Prisons Bill. Its place is in the ranks of improbable and enjoyable melodrama.

Mr. Max Pemberton has never done anything better—which is to say that nothing better of its kind has recently been done—than his “Kronstadt,” an account of the desperate enterprise, and the no less desperate dangers of the enterprise, of an English governess in Russia, who attempts to steal the plans of Kronstadt. She is assisted to escape from the frightful penalties of her offence by a young Russian officer, who sacrifices everything, even duty, to love, and the narrative of their perils and punishments is breathless reading. Mr. Pemberton is at his best in his description of the gauntlet of dangers—numberless, imminent, and appalling—run by the *Esmeralda* in carrying the lovers and their fortunes past the fortresses and through the fleet of Russia; but the speed and course of the swift, alert, and resourceful steam-yacht is only an adequate parable of the fastness of the pace and of the ingenuity of the plot of this stirring story.

Mr. Headon Hill, like Mr. Pemberton, is up to date in his opportune novel of adventure, “Spectre Gold; a Romance of Klondyke,” which, however, is a crude story indeed compared with “Kronstadt.” In it the hero in his pursuit of the spectre gold is himself pursued by a hired assassin, whose supersubtle schemes for his murder he baffles with miraculous pluck, and a luck no less miraculous. Eventually poetic justice is dealt out with melodramatic thoroughness to all the personages, and the curtain drops upon the corpses of all the villains on one side of the stage; and, upon the other side, on the unions of the three virtuous couples. Some of the minor scenes and characters are spiritedly drawn, and the story, when it begins to move upon the hero's landing at Alaska, speeds at an increasing pace to the close.

The moral of Mrs. Lovett Cameron's interesting if rather old-fashioned novel, “A Difficult Matter,” would seem to be the dictum of Machiavelli that the Christian religion made the good the prey of the wicked. Its villain seduces its hero's sister and supplants him with the heroine by charging him with a forgery committed by the miscreant himself. Though the hero can clear himself of the charge by the production of a letter, he prefers to suppress it in the hope that the villain will “make an honest woman” of his sister. Even when the villain, instead of righting his sister thus, supplants him with his sweetheart, the hero still abstains with a Mawworm meekness from rehabilitating himself at the cost of this scoundrel. But, indeed, the infatuation of all the personages with so coarse and consummate a brute is incredible; and the mawkish subjection to him of the hero, his sister, and his sweetheart rather estranges our sympathies from these too, too abject Christians.

Christian self-effacement is certainly not the besetting sin of the hero of “Miss Erin,” who is a prig, and a political prig at that. As, however, the novel is written by a lady, and chiefly for ladies, the hero's priggishness goes naturally with his heroism, since the sex adores masterfulness of all kinds in men. To us he seems infinitely unworthy of the charming heroine, whose passionate home-rule politics is the cross in the course of her true love for him. When each has been thoroughly beaten in their respective political battles, then, above the grave of their dead ambition, they kiss again with tears. Mrs. Francis-Blundell has written many pretty stories, but none prettier than “Miss Erin.”

While “Miss Erin” treats of the political battles of her heroine's “still-vexed” country, Mr. William O'Brien in “A Queen of Men” takes us back to—

Old, unhappy, far-off things,  
And battles long ago.

His heroine is no less a person than Graun'ya Unile herself, while he quarries his stirring incidents out of the heroisms and gallantries, the treacheries and atrocities of the wars in Connaught in the days of Perrot and Bingham. “A Queen of Men” is an exciting tale enough, but it is, perhaps, a little too rhetorical for sober English taste. Gentle and simple talk and act melodramatically, but the melodrama is always exciting and sometimes thrilling. The love interest is well supplied by the courtship of the Lady Nu'ala, by the scholar-warrior Ca'hal; nor is the preponderant part which the Church plays in every Irish affair either of peace or war forgotten. It is a little difficult, however, for a Protestant and literal Englishman to understand what crimes a sinless priest had to atone for by merciless and ceaseless penances, though even this will probably be intelligible to an Irish Catholic. “For fifty years Father Malachy, who was as sinless as Mary's robin in the apple-boughs, had spent in the penitential darkness of the Doondaer the intervals between the Horæ Diurnæ in the choir, ever seeking some fresh form of chastisement adequate to his crimes.”

All detective stories have more or less the defect Darwin noted in a dog whose grandfather had been a wolf—of making a roundabout approach to their object; but Mr. Christie Murray's “A Race for Millions” is completely

spoiled by such over-elaboration. It reminds us of Mr. Pecksniff's precaution of walking on tip-toe when two miles from home in order to make sure of coming by surprise upon his girls. It is, besides, exasperating to find that, after all this subtle and sinuous search for what was lying at the very foot of the searcher, the treasure was found by another without the help of the mysterious clue. Readers, however, who like a mere paper-chase, will enjoy Detective Prickett's game of bo-peep.

## A LITERARY LETTER.

I note with considerable interest that the *Athenæum* endorses my opinion that from a bibliographical point of view the new edition of Byron is not quite worthy of so great an occasion as an *édition définitive* presents for producing a beautiful book. I am the more pleased at this because of the indiscriminate way in which certain journals represent that this is really a beautiful book, when it is nothing of the kind. If journalists would cultivate the taste of the bibliophile rather more, and would not encourage publishers in producing indifferently printed and indifferently bound books, we should have fewer of these.

At the same time I am very pleased to testify, after reading the second volume of Mr. Murray's edition of Byron—the volume containing the letters—that he has here given us the most important contribution to Byron biography since Moore's Life was published in 1830. It is not merely that there are an enormous number of new letters—new letters have been given to us periodically elsewhere than in Moore. There were some in the Hodgson Memoirs, there were others in the little Dallas volumes pirated in Paris, and others have long been known to enthusiasts. Mr. Henley only recently collected these printed letters. That brilliant critic had also given us the benefit of most piquant and informing notes. But, after all, original documents, where they really contain new information, are the best kind of material, and the new Murray edition of Byron's letters contains plenty of new information. The letters of Byron to his sister, Mrs. Leigh, constitute the best material in the present volume, and help us to form a much more accurate estimate of Byron's relations alike to that sister and to his mother. I do not think that the editor, Mr. Prothero, has quite understood how to manipulate the material that has fallen into his hands, but that material, in the rough, is unquestionably, as I have said, the most valuable addition to our knowledge of Byron that has been conceded to us for half a century.

There was, by the way, a most brilliant article upon Byron as a poet in a recent *Academy* from the pen of Mr. Lionel Johnson. I understand that this article was originally intended for another journal, the editor of which, being a fervent Byronist, was so staggered by its strong antagonism to Byron the poet that he declined to publish it. In this he was assuredly shortsighted; the article represented a “frame of mind.” It might have been followed by a totally opposite article by some other man of equal critical acuteness to Mr. Johnson, and the editor in question might have given his readers a merry time. The old controversy between the Wordsworth School and the Byron School has, as a matter of fact, taken another turn. For thirty years after Byron's death the victory was entirely with him; for the following twenty years it was with Wordsworth; and now Byron is having a revival—a revival which will have no effect whatever upon those who have come under the influence of the Oxford Movement, Mr. Matthew Arnold alone among the critics having the universality of taste that could admire both poets. But there is a generation growing up that will never be got to read Wordsworth, but which will possibly take an enormous interest in the poetry of Byron.

This subject would require too much space for me to elaborate here, but whatever our opinions as to Byron as a poet, there can be no doubt whatever about Byron as a letter-writer; in fact, most of us would cordially accept Mr. Ruskin's statement that a study of his style is the best training for any man learning to write English. The *Academy* of a late issue, therefore, entirely oversteps the mark when, basing its criticism upon this volume of Byron letters, it furiously abuses Byron for certain qualities of rant and brag which these letters display. Let it be remembered that the letters in question were written at sixteen and seventeen years of age, an age when there is not a smart and clever boy among us who does not display infinite tendencies to such characteristics. It is not fair, therefore, to analyse these more youthful letters of Byron, and to talk about their “rhetoric,” their “sham-stoicism,” and their “vacuous bragging.” They are the letters of a boy, and that is all that can be said. They have a great biographical interest for those who are keenly attracted to the subject. It is in later volumes that we shall obtain the most distinctly literary quality, and find Byron as a prince among letter-writers.

It is amusing that the *Academy* critic, who thus indulges in a superfluity of abuse where abuse is grossly unfair, goes out of his way to tell us that Mr. Prothero's volume is “admirably edited,” and “could not have been done better.” This plainly shows that the writer of the review really knows nothing whatever of his subject except what he has obtained from the book in front of him. The editing is exceptionally poor; Mr. Prothero has taken very little trouble to get beyond the actual literary treasures which the house of Murray has placed in his hands. He expresses a casual note of thanks to the “Dictionary of National Biography,” and he needed to do so. He expresses a regret that Mr. Henley did not have the task which he has undertaken, and this may be counted to him for righteousness; but for a critic to speak of Mr. Prothero's editing in the enthusiastic way that he does clearly discounts his criticism of other aspects of what I may call the great Byron controversy, that controversy which has already produced thousands of pamphlets and an incalculable number of newspaper columns.

C. K. S.



## ANECDOTAL EUROPE.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "AN ENGLISHMAN IN PARIS."

However much Englishmen may have differed in politics from William Ewart Gladstone, there were and are few of his contemporaries who failed to understand the downright grit and honesty that were at the bottom of his character, the motives that kept him in the fight during an unparalleled long political career, and the absolute and unswerving loyalty to the dynasty he served. However much Frenchmen may have agreed with him, especially in his home measures of an advanced, not to say radical, nature, there are not a thousand Frenchmen who understood thoroughly the deep chasm that divided this Radicalism from Republicanism. In order to bring this home to the reader, I may be permitted to give some of my personal experiences, extending over several years, but notably between the years 1882-86, when I represented an English contemporary in Paris, and was, moreover, a frequent contributor to French publications. In December of the first-mentioned year I was on the staff of a French daily, since deceased, which was edited by two of the sons of the late Jules Simon. Within the space of ten or twelve days I wrote two leading articles—*premiers Paris*, as they are called. The one was on the death of Anthony Trollope, the other on the fiftieth anniversary of Gladstone's entrance into political life.

Jules Simon was kind enough to send me word that he liked them very much, and I was correspondingly pleased, for I had tried to do my best. I admired both the novelist and the statesman, although by no means blind to their faults. On the afternoon of the publication of the article on Gladstone, I had a long conversation with the proof-reader, who professed himself highly interested. "He must be a remarkable man, your Mr. Gladstone," he said. "He is a remarkable man," I answered. "A real working-man's friend?" I nodded, and he went on. "And with a large following?" "A very large following." "Then why does he not overthrow the Queen and make a Republic as Lamartine and Thiers did in '48 and '70?"

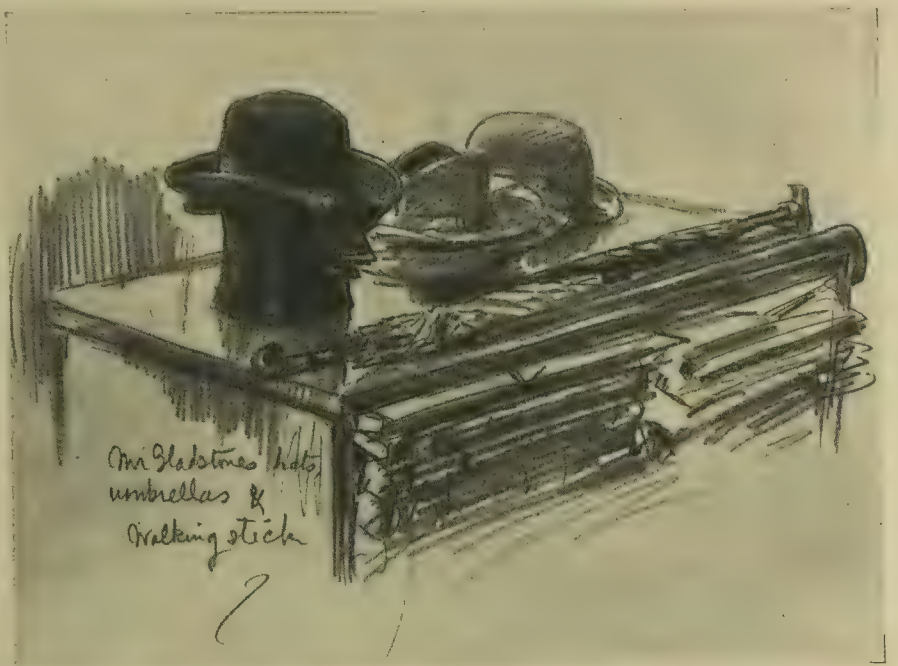
That, without exaggeration, was the idea uppermost in the minds of the intelligent French working-man in

connection with Gladstone's Liberalism. But even a great many of the better educated classes could not altogether grasp the fact that a Liberal possessed of so much power should not use it for his personal aggrandisement. About the same time, or perhaps a little after, I was talking one day to an eminently clever journalist and editor of a paper thoroughly devoted to the Orleanist cause. Home Rule was in the air, and our conversation also turned on Gladstone. Of course, my interlocutor did not make the mistake committed by the proof-reader, but his estimate of Gladstone's motives was nearly as erroneous. "In every French aristocrat there lurks a democrat," he said; "in every English democrat there lurks an aristocrat. Gladstone is simply aiming at a peerage as a reward for not disintegrating the kingdom, for Home Rule, as he must know, means disintegration." I told him that Gladstone would probably not accept a peerage if it were offered to him. "In that case I do not understand; l'on est Thiers ou l'on ne l'est pas." Anglicé: "A man is a Thiers or he is not a Thiers." "What about Guizot?" I asked. "Guizot was a Conservative," he replied. "So is Gladstone," I retorted; "his Conservatism consists in preserving the Crown to the dynasty by timely concessions to the new strata, or, as Gambetta said, to 'les nouvelles couches.'"

Men of even greater intellect than my interlocutor made similar mistakes. Gladstone was a puzzle to Jules Grévy. They could not or would not understand a very advanced Liberal who stopped short at wanting a change of régime; to Frenchmen, a monarchy, however liberal, is synonymous, and must be, with retrogression, or at best immobility, as far as purely political liberties are concerned.

But the moment those considerations were put aside there was nothing but admiration for Gladstone. Professor Caro, Frederic Thomas, Jules Simon, and a dozen others rarely wound up a brilliant lecture on social, philosophical, or politico-economical subjects without enthusiastically citing some extract from Gladstone's writings or speeches. I remember a speech of the second named, when he was President of the Authors' Society, before the Budget Committee of the National Assembly. It was in favour of the repeal of the duty on paper. He reminded his listeners what Gladstone had done in that respect for England by abolishing the stamp duty on newspapers. The speech was eloquent and clever to a degree. He told the Commission how, even in the time of Henri II., paper had been exempt from duty, and how Charles IX., having wished to impose it, the University pointed out to him that the poor scholar might be able to muster a *liard* or a *double* to have a sheet, but if it came to a higher price he would be compelled to do without. Then he

quoted Jean Molinet, of "Roman de la Rose" fame. "Gentlemen," he went on, "the newspaper is the book of the poor. Jean Molinet said it three centuries ago. But someone much greater than Molinet repeated it in his own



A SKETCH AT HAWARDEN CASTLE.

words only a few decades since: 'The Press is the inheritance of the people.' That great man is William Ewart Gladstone." "Molinet could have gone hang for them," he said afterwards; "it was the name of Gladstone that did it. They did not know Molinet—they knew Gladstone."

The Bishop of Southwell says that the chief difficulty of the Church of England is in the secret societies which are undermining its teaching. But the Archbishop of Canterbury says that he has little fear from these societies, supposing they exist.

Father Dolling says that the slums of Chicago are nowhere nearly so bad as the slums of London. He has declined an invitation from the Bishop of Chicago to take up work at the Cathedral because he felt that the claims of Poplar were greater.

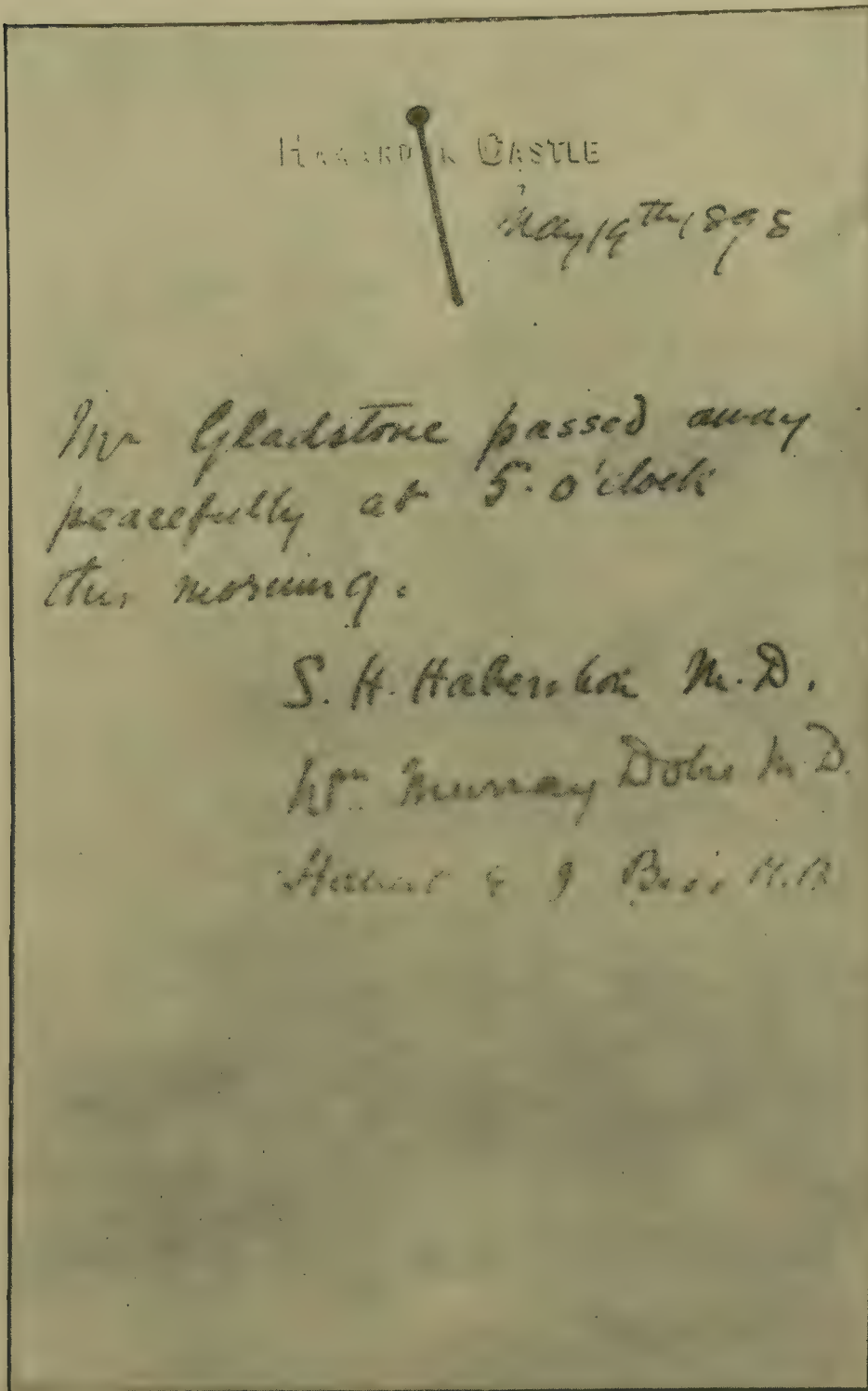
The late Principal Gent of Lampeter was, it seems, the inspirer of the educational policy of the *Guardian*, a policy which was wavering to a noticeable extent. He was a man, as has been said, clearly marked out for advance in the Church, had a thorough knowledge of education, and was of a conciliatory disposition.

The sudden death of Mr. Alfred Cock, Q.C., necessitates the sale of his books, of which he had a good general collection. His own particular hobby, however, was the formation of a little library of works, printed and in manuscript, relating to his favourite Lord Chancellor, Sir Thomas More. These amount to about one hundred and fifty volumes, and they will be sold in one lot at Sotheby's at the end of June.

Lord and Lady Leigh will celebrate their golden wedding next August, and already preparations are being made in Warwickshire for the public celebration of the event. Lord Leigh is one of the most respected of living peers. He has been a model to all men in his private life, and there has been at least one occasion on which he has done his social duty at the risk of a certain measure of contumely. As Lord Lieutenant of Warwickshire he has served for a longer period than he cares to remember. But it is not forgotten by others, and plans are being made for the painting of Lord Leigh's portrait and for a presentation to Lady Leigh. Lord Leigh is a good subject for a portrait-painter, and the only anxiety is as to what portrait-painter it shall be.

Shareholders will be gratified to learn that the directors of Liebig's Extract of Meat Company, Limited, have resolved to recommend at the general meeting to be held on June 7 next the payment of a final dividend of 15 per cent. This, with the interim dividend paid on February last, makes 20 per cent. per annum—the same rate as last year.

The recent disclosures in regard to the Grosvenor Hotel have had the result of inducing the receivers to effect some sweeping reforms. The hotel has been reorganised, and Mr. J. W. Aptommas, who is so well and favourably known at the Cannon Street Hotel, City, is now the manager. There is a new chef of repute, with numerous *aides de cuisine* of proven ability. At the moment, the hotel is not only full, but is well booked ahead, and the shareholders are looking forward to an appreciable dividend in the near future.



THE DEATH OF MR. GLADSTONE: FACSIMILE OF THE LAST BULLETIN ISSUED.



## THE DEATH OF MR. GLADSTONE.



SCENES IN PARLIAMENT: APPRECIATIONS OF MR. GLADSTONE FROM THE LEADING REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NATION.

**LORD SALISBURY:** "He will leave behind him the memory of a great Christian statesman, whose character, motives, and intentions could not fail to strike all the world. He will leave a deep and most salutary influence on the political and social thought of his generation, and he will be long remembered as a great example of which history hardly furnishes a parallel—of a great Christian man."

**LORD KIMBERLEY:** "In him we have not merely a statesman of great power and great reputation, but we have had a man who set an example to all . . . high or low . . . of a life nobly spent, pure in its intentions, pure in its conduct."

**MR. DALHOUSIE:** "He added a dignity and he added a weight to the deliberations of this House by his genius, which I think it is impossible adequately to replace. . . . He brought to our debates a genius which compelled attention. He raised in the public estimation the whole level of our proceedings."

**SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT:** "He was strong, but he was also gentle: he was to us not only a great statesman, but he was a great gentleman. . . . His sympathies were not confined by any narrow bounds. The ruling passions of his heart were freedom and peace. He has left us an undying memory and the precious inheritance of an enduring example."



## SUMMER SONGS.

BY J. A. OWEN.

Through the long meadow grasses and the tall buttercups the landrail or corn-crake slips stealthily along. Do not think to find its nest through the sounds of his creaking note, for he will be very sure not to utter this near the spot where he and his mate are laying their faintly coloured eggs which are spotted with grey and a reddish brown. His movements are so swift and so silent that even if he did forget himself and cried beside his nest, by the time you were near to it he would be uttering a note far away, leading you a Will-o'-the-Wisp chase round the meadows. Sometimes he is wise enough to choose a nesting-place among the standing corn, where his young can be reared in perfect safety. What girl or boy is there—country-bred, at least—who has not imitated with a paper over a comb that creaking call-note? The winter quarters of the bird are mostly in Africa.

The Lancashire name for the water-rail is Scarragrise—i.e., "Scared in the grass." Water-rails are noisy birds during the breeding season; they utter sounds called "sharming" in the Norfolk Broads, where, unfortunately, great numbers of their eggs have been collected for dealers. Clutches have been found as late as June, and their loud notes, or, rather, groans, are to be heard in most of our marshlands.

Apropos of egg-dealing and collecting, the worst offenders in this respect are not the boys who go birds'-nesting, and who will still do it, in spite of all laws framed to prevent them. The greatest foes of the birds are the men who, living in country towns, get known to collectors and dealers as clever evaders of the law. Lately a clergyman in Lancashire, a true bird-lover, said to me, "I'm thankful I'm not a boy in these days, with birds'-nesting forbidden and punished as it is." A boy in his parish had recently been fined a sovereign for taking a thrush's egg, while a well-known egg-collector for the dealers, living in the town near, always manages to make money and to escape conviction. I know myself of a sympathetic (with the dealer) country policeman who often silently jerks his thumb in the direction of a bird's nest to a neighbour who "collects."

It will take a vast amount of "higher education" to stop or direct that inherent love of seeking and joy of finding which is common to most robust boys and girls in Great Britain. Rich collectors and greedy epicures are our real culprits and bird-destroyers, not the boys who would take a single egg here and there.

Charles James Fox delighted in birds'-nesting; and one of our pleasantest writers on country subjects tells how he would ramble off with a keeper whose "gun was a mere excuse—he seemed to be in pursuit of hawks, magpies, and other birds that destroy birds and their eggs, while in reality he was birds'-nesting." If it were the rule always to leave some eggs in a nest, not much harm would be done, I think.

A long-drawn note of "Breeze" sounds from the tree-tops and tells us that the greenfinch is there. "Little bit of bread and no chee-ese" comes from a yellow-hammer below.

The simple yet cheery song of the willow-wren is very sweet, and always suggestive of pleasant lingerings in holt and spinney. This wren, with the other small, greenish-yellow tinted leaf warblers, flits about among the foliage in search of the insects that form its diet. The few notes, often repeated, are to be heard in nearly every leafy copse. In April, when it first arrives, the notes of the willow-wren are quite powerful. The song of its relative, the wood-wren, is more artistic, but the bird is shyer in its habits, and it is fond of beech woods with a thick undergrowth. There is a shivering note in its song and an agitation of the wings that are peculiar to it.

The nightingale delights us in May, but it is too anxious and busy in feeding its young to sing during June. The way in which nightingales are absent from localities one season in which they had been plentiful, perhaps, the previous year is a puzzle to many. Changes in the agricultural conditions often affect their movements, of course. But sometimes there seem to be no adequate reasons for their avoiding old haunts, and some, who know the habits of birds well, have suggested that possibly whole families that have been together may have perished during migration, and so "their place knows them no more." Why are nightingales so rare in the West of England? one wonders. And they are said to be unknown in Ireland. They never visit Cornwall, and they are heard in few of our northern counties. In Greenwich Park a few years ago their song was heard to perfection. It was recorded by Mr. Monk that on a day in April of 1872 there were nightingales under the bathing-machines along the whole length of the shore at Brighton.

And while the lads and lasses are—

A tending of the hay  
Bare-headed on the green,

the busy little sparrow—the "easing" sparrow as the Midland boys call him, because he builds under the eaves, or, as they are locally termed, the "easins"—is hunting industriously in the hayfields for hay-chaffers, little brown beetles. Last month he was busy keeping down the cockchafer that would have devoured the foliage.

The pied wagtail and the yellow wagtail are both fond of the meadows, where they are tripping about round the grazing cattle, ridding these of minute teasing insects. The movements of the cattle in the grass also stir up insect life, of which these birds, so alert in their motions, are prompt to take advantage. They frequent the vicinity of railways, especially of the cuttings, for the same reason. The passing of trains keeps up a stir of life which is favourable to the insect-feeding birds. As June wears on their food increases.

I meet sometimes Mrs. Belloc, who, in the days of the Howitts, as Bessie Parkes, used to write very charmingly of outdoor life. Of late she has written chiefly about the literary friends of those days. Some lines of hers recur to me now, while lingering under the fresh green leaves of early summer—

In the faint  
Sweet breath of the wind comes tuneful insect hum,  
Mixed with the rustle of the swaying leaves;  
Bass to the birds' clear treble.

## CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor.

PERRY HIND AND C W (Sunbury).—Very good, and marked for early insertion.

F W ANDREW.—The joint problem now seems correct, and shall appear.

H S BRANDRETH (Biarritz).—G Bell and Son, York Street, Covent Garden. Pion Noir (Tonbridge).—Your application should be addressed to the office. We have nothing to do with the distribution.

Mrs W J BAIRD.—Lost to sight does not, in your case at any rate, mean the same as being forgotten.

JEFF ALLEN.—Thanks; it shall be examined.

W H GENDRY.—We are naturally compelled to make our standard high on account of the large number of problems seeking publication; but you are quite capable of reaching that standard, only you have been a little unlucky in flaws of late.

R A BLACKBURN (Wakefield).—The main variation is sufficient.

S J G FRASER (Rumgate).—You would save yourself as well as others much trouble if you would compare your record of the diagram with the position itself. The second White Rook is at K Kt 5th, not at Q Kt 5th. This error renders further comment unnecessary.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 2815 received from C A M (Penang); of No. 2816 from C A M (Penang) and W R James (Bangalore); of No. 2819 from G T Aldridge (Boston, U.S.A.), Jessie M Maclean (Hove), and Charles Field, junior (Athal, Mass.); of No. 2821 from Captain J A Cha lice (Great Yarmouth), C E M (Ayr), Thomas Simons (Paris), W H Lunn (Cheltenham), F Buckley (Oldham), C J Fisher (Eye), J F Moon, A C Klein, Leonard C T Benjamin (Kilburn), T Pretty (Wrentham), O Pearce (Wotton-under-Edge), T G (Ware), R Alltree, J D Tucker (Ilkley), G Lill (Gringley), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), Charles Miller (Taunton), and Fortamps (Brussels).

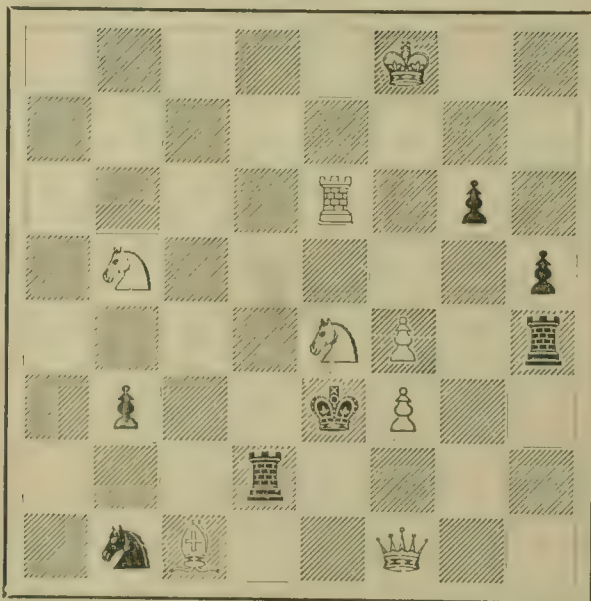
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2822 received from Hearn't, J D Tucker (Ilkley), T C D (Dublin), Steyning, R Alltree, E Bacon (Finchley), O Pearce (Wotton-under-Edge), T G (Ware), T Pretty (Wrentham), W A A Barnard (Uppingham), J F Moon, C E M (Ayr), T Roberts, M Hobbhouse, H S Brandreth (Biarritz), C M A B, Sorrento, Henry Orme (Bristol), A P A (Bath), W R B (Clifton), Alpha, J L E P (Boxhill-on-Sea), Dr F St, Shadforth, Julius Richter (Brunn), F J Candy (Norwood), H Le Jeune, Julia Short (Exeter), L Desanges (Bournemouth), J Bulley (Newark), John G Lord (Castleton), Rev F D Hieac (Reigate), Joseph Cook, Joseph Willcock (Chester), Rev K D Stiff (Darwen), A C Klein, G Hawkins (Camberwell), R Worters (Canterbury), F Brown (Bermundsey), Mrs Wilson (Plymouth), G H Bowden (Reigate), Captain Spencer, T Smith (Brighton), Dr Waltz (Heidelberg), Albert Wolff (Putney), G T Mlin (Liverpool), E B Foord (Cheltenham), C E Perugini, Edith Corser (Reigate), and Richard A Blackburn (Crofton Tower).

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 2821.—By H. E. KIDSON.

WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Q to R 3rd Any mov  
2. Mates.

PROBLEM No. 2821.—By H. D'O. BERNARD.

BLACK.







1. Entrance to Hawarden Park.  
5. A Bit of Hawarden Village.

2. North Front and Drive.  
6. In Hawarden Park.

3. South Front.  
7. Parish Church, Hawarden.

4. Fountain Erected by Parishioners of Hawarden in Commemoration  
of Mr. Gladstone's Golden Wedding.



## LADIES' PAGE

## DRESS.

One of the royalties who attended the two last Drawing-Rooms remarked afterwards that the dresses reminded her of an azalea-house, and it was certainly most noticeable how the pale pinkish mauves, soft butter yellows, and deep-toned pinks prevailed plentifully over all other colours. Yellow seems an especially favourite season hue, at which brunettes may therefore rejoice, though some fair women look their second best in it besides. Every intervening



A CHARMING FÊTE GOWN.

tone between ivory and orange is, however, more attuned to the olive-skinned fair—to be paradoxical—than her pink-checked sister. One of the smartest outdoor dresses of that ilk made its appearance at a bachelor tea in Hamilton Place some days ago. It was of ivory cashmere lined with orange taffetas, the bodice belted, collared, and treated to revers of three sympathetic tones in velvet—namely, buttercup, orange, and deep mandarin red. Cream silk guipure covered with tiny mother-of-pearl paillettes trimmed the bodice and apron in diagonal draperies to a most admired finality; and the wearer—a *chic* American—completed an attractive exterior by crowning it with a toque of Neapolitan velvet violets, which nestled very becomingly on the *oudulé* bronze of her hair. Vastly fewer Americans are being introduced to “the set” by well-placed relations this year, by the way; and the turbulent time of war, affecting as it does the most far-reaching issues, has doubtless interfered with some season conclusions in which ancestral domains and assigned dollars would have otherwise played a part.

Talking of sets, it has been extremely noticeable in the many dances that have taken place during this month how exclusive was the hostesses and how carefully kept out the outsiders. Those great mob-balls that prevailed ten years ago, when good-natured givers dispensed cards *ad lib.* at the request of friends to unknown quantities, are now no more. As the outer boundaries of society expand, the inner draw visibly more closely together, and the passport of undeniable position, or failing it, colossal fortune, is necessary to be one of the charmed circle, which speaks of itself in the exclusive plural, and concerning which not to be “one of us” is for all within it not to exist.

About ten days ago I was appealed to on the subject of a sensible yachting outfit by a correspondent who, with a carefully selected party, intended braving the vicissitudes of the Channel in a 40-ton yacht, and had her mind set on smartness and suitability compressed into the smallest possible dimensions. As all had to be boiled down to the accommodation of a kit-bag and valise, I despatched a necessarily curtailed list of inevitables for the fortnight's cruise, shirts of silk and stuff and skirts of serge being the principal items of interest. A most ludicrous account of the adventure has just reached me written from an East Coast yacht club, where the storm-driven yachters have since alighted. Oilskins were, it would appear, the only possible form for both ladies and men—their much-mend'd dinners being more often eaten from the lap at an angle of forty-five than the cabin table, while neatly curled fringes were abandoned on the third day out, and hot water in the morning became an unattainable luxury. So much for pleasure-seeking amid Channel breezes in the merry month of May.

Coming back to the ever-present question of fashionable frocks, I notice the increased vogue of lace gowns at all notable functions—a revival at once utilitarian and

ornamental for owners of family lace, since veils or flouncings or both are inevitable to the modish humour of the hour. One lovely dress which outshone most of its immediate neighbours at the Gunners' Ball at Woolwich on Friday was made of real white lace worked in an irregular pattern over an under-dress of large meshed tulle, through which a white faille foundation glimmered and rustled. Narrow white taffetas ribbons edged the pattern of the lace at about a foot from the bottom of skirt, rows of pearl and diamond beads edging sides of apron and seams. A pink velvet waistband and rose-trimmed corsage to match adorned this transcendental frock, the wearer of which carried a pink marabout feather fan, and a tiara of diamonds and pink coral in her hair.

The well-dressed woman will always find a smart black gown as necessary to her well-being as breakfast. Whether for evening or daylight, circumstances demanding black will ever arise at which no middle course of colour is possible, and this season inclines so greatly to *chic* effects in black, merely on their own merits, that to possess some representative costumes of the colour is more than usually a foregone conclusion. A dress made for Lady Dudley by her favourite Frenchman is of black tulle covered with small spots at regular intervals, and made up over lettuce-green silk. A tight upper skirt, expanding to the approved circumference of fashion lower down, is trimmed in front with lovely Chantilly lappets at both sides, while the apron is decked with small tulle ruches set in many lines—rows of which are repeated at back of skirt, set above the lace flounce in straight rows, six deep. The dress-makers are having a hard-worked time, indeed, since all this frilling and flouncing has become law. Scarcely a square inch of material remains undecorated, whether in hat, mantelet, or gown; and judging from the models that Paris sends over sea each week, this piling on the agony of elaboration but becomes each day more pronounced. Painted gauze is in the last cry for evening frocks. Skirts that open in the form of rounded tunics over a separate and distinct apron may be accounted in the same category; and Japanese sunshades of frilled China crêpe are the latest of the Bois, the accordion-pleated frill coming in one piece from the centre, where it is fastened by a jewelled medallion, and falling to two or three inches over the edge. This galon-trimmed frock of stone-coloured cashmere would make a useful dress for the early Park; while the other sketch shows the lace jacket of our granddams fashionably revisiting the glimpses of our modern moon.

Answer, “I. I. B.” (Yorkshire).—There is no reason why you should not have your hot luncheon from London. With such chefs as Benoist at Prince's and Joseph at the Savoy no culinary achievement should be impossible. I remember the case you quote, when a hot dinner was sent over from Paris to a house in Norfolk for the occasion of a royal visit.

SYBIL.

## NOTES.

A very pretty quarrel has broken out between the French dressmakers and their Transatlantic patronesses, the American “smart set.” Owing to the strong sympathy shown in France by the public generally with Spain in the present war, the American women have decided on a boycott of French dress goods. This is not a mere occasional personal decision, but has been solemnly decided upon in a representative public meeting held at Carnegie Hall, New York, at which about two thousand leading ladies were present, as well as representatives of all the principal *modistes*. Ringing speeches were made, and the meeting resolved not to purchase anything from French milliners and costumiers for two years. This self-denying ordinance was followed by another resolution passed by the representatives of the dressmakers' businesses, who pledged themselves not to import Paris fashion models or unmade goods for a similar period. If this stern decision should be carried out, it will mean a loss of more than half a million sterling in trade to the Paris wholesale and retail dealers in fashion.

Naturally, the Parisian Press finds it an excellent joke, and addresses some “plain language” to “the empresses of tinned fruit and princesses of *charcuterie*.” The American belles are assured that their indignation will give way “when you discover that it is French coquetry that has rendered you charming, that has concealed the brutal angularity of your forms, covered the thinness of your throats, and given you any pretence to style. Tremble, unfortunates! for it is an oath to be ugly that you have taken; and as for your husbands, your lovers—what disenchantment is in store for these unhappy creatures!”

Princess Christian has kindly consented to preside at the presentation of certificates of merits to servant girls who, entering a place when they were still under twenty, have kept it for three years and over. The ceremony will take place in the Botanic Gardens, and is under the patronage of the Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants, of which H.R.H. is President. This society was founded by Mrs. Nassau Senior, purposely to watch over and care for the young workhouse girls who go out to “little places.” Each girl is made the special charge of a lady friend, who writes letters to her, visits her occasionally if the mistress permits, and generally affords her the comfort of feeling that she has a friend and supporter.

It is impossible to glance over the reports of the “May Meetings” without noticing the large share that women are taking in the philanthropies of the day. In some cases the benevolent enterprises are entirely under the management of women; in other instances they are prominent amongst the supporters or the workers of the charity. Great service has been done to the funds of that most deserving undertaking, the Royal Life-Boat Institution, by the committee of ladies formed to assist it as soon as the recent investigation had, on the whole, cleared the management of certain doubts that had been cast upon it. The Duchess of Devonshire sent out a special appeal from her own house, and many other ladies of rank joined in the organisation of a special collection. Miss Agnes Weston's “Rest” and temperance brigade for the Royal Navy is an instance of

a charity entirely directed by capable women, and generously supported in their hands by the public. Miss Weston reported that during the past year nearly one hundred and eighty thousand men had slept in the “cabins” that she provides at a low fixed charge at the Portsmouth and Devonport “Sailors' Rests.” The money taken over the counter for refreshments (all non-alcoholic, of course) was no less a sum than close on £16,000 at the three houses—head-quarters at Portsmouth, at Devonport, and a branch. When we remember the traps that are set for poor good-hearted “Jack” in his rare hours of perfect liberty, we can sympathise with the useful work that these figures represent.

A touching instance of the devoted work of women in general societies was mentioned at the meeting of the Church Missionary Society. The mission station in China where the missionaries were massacred less than three years ago is refitted, and is more prosperous than before that dreadful event, and one of the workers now at that perilous outpost is the mother of the two bright young sisters who perished in the rising. She was not previously in the work, but having lost her heart's all in the death of her girls has decided to mourn them by taking up their labours on the spot where they sacrificed their lives.

There is a quite pessimistic article in the *British Medical Journal* on the popularity of women doctors in America. The organ of the British Medical Association thinks that the situation for male doctors is serious, for the statistics show that there are now 5000 women doctors in the States as against 527 in 1870, and that they are freely employed, some few making as much as £5000 a year. If the practice of allowing a woman to be “the family doctor” spreads into England, the *British Medical Journal* thinks the chance of earning a tolerable living for men will grow small. But we are a very conservative nation, and up to the present women doctors here have not taken anything like the place that they have in America. It is recalled by the recent death of the lady doctor who attended President Garfield after his assassination in 1881 that his family had a female physician so long ago as that date. She was, of course, helped in the charge of his wound by several consultants, but she was in no way deprived of her position; it was she who “watched the case” daily, and she who accompanied the dying President on the journey that his surgeons sanctioned in hope of an improvement in his strength; and all the bulletins were signed by her, in company with the other doctors. Mrs. Garrett-Anderson, M.D., signed the bulletins in Professor Fawcett's last illness, but then he was her sister's husband. By the way, one of the ladies who received the M.B. degree at London University a few weeks ago was a daughter of Mrs. Anderson.

Medicine is one of the most over-stocked professions, and it has become increasingly difficult for some years past for doctors to earn “a living wage” proportionate to their social standing. Still, as medicine is a profession eminently



A MORNING GOWN OF CASHMERE.

suitable in many branches for women, if they can gain and retain public confidence in their abilities, it is not a sufficient reason for closing it against them that more than enough men are desirous of following it, since women must live, and there is no State provision for their maintenance if they remain unmarried. The normal remedy for overcrowding of the profession is for parents to become aware that it offers but limited prospects for their children, after expensive and protracted preparation; and this is beginning to be understood, for the entries at the Metropolitan medical schools in the current academical year were the lowest for many years past.

F. F.-M.



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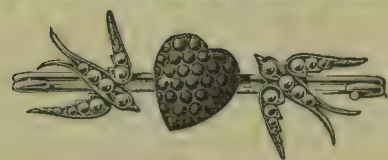
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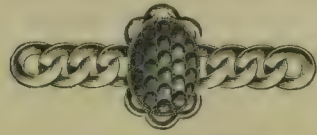
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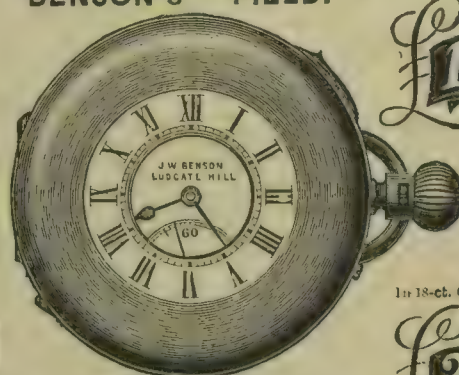
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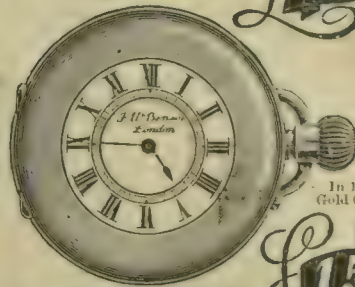
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## MUSIC.

On Monday, May 16, "Roméo et Juliette" was given at the Royal Opera with one change in the cast: Madame Eames took the part of Juliette for the first time this season. It is a beautiful Juliette, but not the fervent Juliette of Shakspeare's fancy or, perhaps, of Gounod's music. Nevertheless she gives you so much that is beautiful, the part is so sweetly sung, so dignified, so elegant in its grace and forethought, that surely Gounod himself would have been delighted. The waltz at the beginning is a feeble work of art, but it is a wonderful Czerny exercise—if one may so call it—for the voice, and she sang it with brilliant effect and splendid accuracy. The remainder of the cast has before been alluded to.

On Tuesday the triumph of the present season, so far as pure artistic quality is concerned—the quality which looks to a whole interpretation rather than to particular excellence in one or two parts—took place in the performance of "Orphée," in which Miss Marie Brema sang the principal part. The stage-management was at its very best; a beautiful scene was provided for the Elysian Fields, not the high-toned, over-lighted, blatant display of pseudo-classical costumes to which we have been accustomed, but a grove of trees upon trees, shrinking away into dim and remote light, with figures wandering here and there, passing softly along, and one figure looking—looking for some lost lover. Then came the effect of the evening. For that one wandering figure Gluck has written a masterpiece—an accompanied flute solo, a wonderful, haunting, poignant melody, which was played in the most masterly manner by Mr. Griffiths. It was art pure and simple, and there was an end of it.

Miss Marie Brema's Orphée—so we spell it, for she sang in French—was in every way exquisite. Disdaining to imitate any of her predecessors, she found emotion in a pent-up restraint that was irresistible. Her singing, too, was capital, and all her pantomimic acting of the second act most original and impressive. The Eurydice, usually a thankless part, was sung excessively well, and the conductor, M. Flon, secured an admirable interpretation from his band. It was an event at which Berlioz would have loved to be present.

On Wednesday, "Lohengrin," with Madame Nordica and M. Jean de Reszko in the chief parts, came to claim genuine suffrages of admiration. Jean de Reszko's Lohengrin is, of course, exceedingly well known for its beauty, its expression of chivalry, and its spiritual romance. He sang it, perhaps, not quite so strongly as we have before heard him sing; but as a full conception, as an achieved ideal of the part, it was as splendid as ever. Madame Nordica's Elsa we heard a few years ago at Bayreuth; even then it was excellent, and to her old rendering she has now added a more thorough equipment in stage training, with the same fine vocal quality as before. The rest of the cast acted and sang just as it was described by us last week with the exception that the poor chorus had slightly improved. Signor Mancinelli conducted.

On Friday—"Carmen," with the same cast as before doing equally well, having interposed—we had "Tannhäuser" for the first time this year. It was a good performance, on the whole, but there were exceptions to the high level of excellence which we expected, and at times received. The orchestra was less interesting—doubtless because the work is more familiar—than it had been before, and to remedy matters, Signor Mancinelli adopted a policy of indicating his will so obviously that the remedy—to quote Jeremy Collier—"was worse than the disease." Then, fine as M. Van Dyck is in many ways, he should really guard against his tendency to do everything at a sort of *n<sup>th</sup>* power. You never know what the solution of the problem may be, and he accordingly keeps you in a condition of endless nervous dread. Mdlle. Pacary's Elizabeth was a really beautiful performance, and Mdlle. Gamme's Venus quite satisfactory. M. Renaud's Wolfram was as beautiful as it was last year, and M. Plançon sang exceedingly well in his customary part of the Landgrave, while the chorus and stage-management were as artless—but as good—as ever.

On Saturday came our first performance of "Die Meistersinger," which had, with one exception, the same cast as that of last year, that exception being M. Soula-croix as Beckmesser. Jean de Reszko's Walther was admirable, and Madame Eames's Eva was as finely sung and as gracefully acted as could be. M. Edouard de Reszko's Hans Sachs showed him in tip-top form; and though M. Soula-croix chose to take a somewhat ghastly idea in his make-up, he was a brilliant Beckmesser. The chorus was much the same as usual; and M. Plançon's Pogner as nobly sung as ever; and once the Prelude was over, Signor Mancinelli pulled his orchestral forces through with great skill and imaginative feeling—giving, us, yet, another memorable performance of Wagner's great presentation of the poet craftsmen of Nuremberg.

## THE MANCHESTER CUP.

The Manchester Cup for 1898 is a handsome vase of Etruscan form. It is richly embossed with representations



THE MANCHESTER CUP.

of the fruits of the earth and heavily festooned with floral wreaths connecting the two handles. In the panel on the front is a horse-racing scene, the corresponding



TRINITY CHURCH HOUSE, MARYLEBONE.

panel at the back being decorated with the appropriate coats of arms. The vase, which is the design and work of Messrs. Elkington and Co., of Manchester, stands upon a richly panelled pedestal, in front of which are emblazoned the arms of the City of Manchester. On the back is a suitable inscription, while the sides bear racing groups.

## AN INTERESTING LOVING-CUP.

The Honourable Artillery Company has recently received from Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Snell an interesting



LOVING-CUP FOR THE HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY.

souvenir of his fifty years of membership. This consists of a loving-cup of Georgian design, richly chased in repoussé, the work of her Majesty's silversmiths, Messrs. Mappin and Webb, Queen Victoria Street and Oxford Street.

The presentation, which came as a surprise to the court, was made at 6.30 p.m. on May 16, the very hour at which on that day fifty years before the donor had applied for admission to the corps. On one side of the cup appear the arms of the Honourable Artillery Company, on the other are inscribed the names of the principal officers. On the reverse is an appropriate inscription, stating that the cup is to be annually shot for with rifles.

## TRINITY CHURCH HOUSE.

Holy Trinity Church, Marylebone, has been for a considerable time in urgent need of a parish hall, capable of accommodating a large number of persons, with rooms for evening classes, a gymnasium, and clergy-house. For the past two years a committee has been actively engaged in furthering this object, and subscriptions were procured to the extent of £6000. The Dowager Lady Howard de Walden generously offered a sum of £3000 if a similar amount could be raised. Last year this was done, her Ladyship's subscription was paid, and building operations were begun. The new buildings opened on May 19 by the Bishop of London, contain a lofty hall, which occupies the greater part of the site, and is capable of accommodating six hundred persons. In the cheerfully lighted basement, a complete gymnasium will be fitted up, while the remainder of the block, together with two existing houses which are being adapted, will be utilised for class-rooms, three sets of apartments for assistant clergy, and caretaker's quarters. The total cost of the block will be £9000. Trinity Church House cannot fail to prove a centre of great good to the neighbourhood.

## EXHIBITION OF INTERNATIONAL ART.

Hitherto the attempts to establish picture exhibitions outside the charmed parallelogram which lies between Mayfair and Trafalgar Square have proved failures.

Credit is, therefore, due to Mr. Whistler and his associates for having boldly asserted that good pictures will draw wherever they may be exhibited. Prince's Skating-rink is not found too remote by those who care for the art for which it was specially designed, and it may be reasonably supposed that it will be found not less accessible by those interested in the arts to which it has been adapted. The International Society of Sculptors, Painters, and Gravers thoroughly justifies its title. Each country in which art is really a living power is represented by its most eager exponents, and each branch of art has a fair space allotted to its exhibits. It may be as well to say that in painting, etching, drawing, and in a lesser degree in sculpture, modernity prevails. The exhibition is a protest against Academic work—whether British, French, or German. It may not please everyone, and may rouse indignation in some, but it is a phase of art which has to be counted with; and, if for no other purpose, such an exhibition is valuable as indicating what are the aims and thoughts in art which are current in Western Europe, and how far they are likely to exercise a permanent influence upon art in all countries.

Mr. J. McN. Whistler has been installed, as of right, President of the Executive Council, and although he is represented only by oil pictures of his earlier period, it must be remembered that it was these which worked as leaven in the tough, heavy dough of English Art of thirty years ago. The British supporters of this excellent exhibition of international painting include necessarily a large contingent of the Glasgow school, such as Mr. Guthrie, Mr. Lorimer, and Mr. Lavery; but Mr. Brough, Mr. Furse, Mr. G. Clausen, Mr. Shannon, Mr. Ludovici, and a dozen more cannot be classed under any general group. The Americans, who have been always susceptible to French influence, are admirably represented by Miss Cecilia Beaux—a new name on this side of the Channel and of the Atlantic—Mr. J. W. Alexander, and Mr. Whitelaw Hamilton; and the apparently equally teachable Scandinavians by Zorn, Fritz Thaulow, and Edelfeldt, each of whom retains his special characteristics. Germany is represented by Hans Thoma, von Uhde, L. Dill, and others; France by Degas, Manet, Blanche, Monet, Besnard, etc.; Italy by Costa, Fragiaco, and Segantini, and the Netherlands by the two brothers Maris, Lieberman, etc. In etching and engraving the exhibition is especially strong—Paul Renouard, Max Klinger, Felix Vallotton, Hans Thoma, Daniel Vierge, and Aubrey Beardsley cover a wide range of experiments in black and white, representing fairly enough the modern style, but not always under its most attractive aspect. Nevertheless, their work is valuable to students, and it may be that from the chaos which they seem to invoke the guiding spirit of the future may by slow degrees be evolved. Of the sculpture, although limited almost entirely to statuettes and works on a reduced scale, it must be allowed that they exhibit a vivacity which we look for in vain among more Academic works.







## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The Irish Probate of the will (dated Aug. 11, 1897), with four codicils (dated Jan. 10, Feb. 3, and two Feb. 21, 1898), of Sir John Arnott, Bart., of Woodlands, Cork, who died on March 28 last, granted to Mrs. Emily Jane Arnott, the widow, and Mr. John Alexander Arnott, the son, the executors, was resealed in London on May 13, the value of the estate in England and Ireland being £656,268, of which £160,371 is in England. The testator bequeaths £60,000, and his house Woodlands, with the furniture and household effects therein, upon trust, for his wife during her life or widowhood; £60,000 to his son John Alexander Arnott; £50,000 to his son Loftus Percival Arnott; £40,000 each to his sons Maxwell Arnott, David Arnott, and Mangerton Arnott; £30,000, upon trust, for his daughter Mrs. Rosina Johnson; £40,000 each, upon trust, for his daughters Jessie Lily Florence and Mary Maybell (his other daughters, Emma and Margaret, being already provided for); £2000 each to the children of Mrs. Rosina Johnson; £4000 to his brother James Arnott; £3000 each to his half-sister Kate, and his half-brothers Robert and Harry; £4000 to his half-sister Helen; £3000 to his niece Jessie Scott; £5000 to Lizzie Arnott; £4000 to his clerk, John George Moore; £4000 each to Robert Tilson and Robert Brown, directors of J. A. Arnott and Co., Glasgow. And the following legacies to people in the employ of the *Irish Times*—namely, £10,000 to James Carlyle; £6000 to James Anderson Scott; £1000 to James Emerson Scott; and £4000 each to Edward Murray and Thomas Alexander Stodart. He also gives £2000, upon trust, for the poor of his native place, Auchtermuchty; £20,000, upon trust, to apply the income for such charitable institutions in Dublin and Cork as his executors may select; £20,000 for such religious purposes as his executors and the Rev. Canon Harley shall think proper; £1000 to the Rev. Canon Harley for the parish of Holy Trinity, Cork; £1000 for the parish of St. Luke's, Cork; £500 for the parish of St. Finne Barre, Cork; and £500 to the Trinity Presbyterian Church, Summerhill, Cork. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves as to one third thereof, upon trust, for his wife, during her widowhood, and at her death or remarriage, as she shall appoint, to their children; one third to his son, John Alexander Arnott; and the remaining one third, upon trust, for all his children, except his son John, in equal shares. The will goes on to say, "With regard to the provisions for charities and religious purposes, I hereby declare that I wish it to be understood in relation to religious matters I strongly disapprove of proselytism, my opinion being that a shifty, bad Roman Catholic is as bad, if not worse, than a shifty, bad Protestant."

The will (dated June 16, 1888), with a codicil (dated Dec. 10, 1895), of Mr. Frederick Hotham Hirst, D.L., of Great Ropers, South Weald, Brentwood, and 51, Brunswick Square, Brighton, who died on March 3, was proved on May 16 by Henry Attlee and Sydney Ales Hankey, the executors, the value of the estate amounting to £187,555.

The testator bequeaths £300, an annuity of £2000, such plate as she may select, and his carriages and horses, to his sister, Emma Hirst; an annuity of £1500 to his nephew, Robert Frederick Hankey Hirst; an annuity of £1000 to his nephew's wife, Mrs. Alice Hirst; annuities of £750 each to his nieces Emma Frederica Hirst and Rosa Henrietta Ann Hirst, and on the death of one of them, the survivor is to take both annuities; £500 to Mrs. Emily Elizabeth Hirst; £100 each to his executors; £500 to the Vicar of South Weald, upon trust, to apply one moiety of the income for the sick poor of South Weald, and the other moiety for the sick poor of Warley; and legacies to servants. The residue of his property he leaves, upon trust, for the son of his nephew, Robert Frederick Hankey Hirst, on his attaining twenty-five.

The will (dated July 9, 1894) of Sir Henry Bessemer, F.R.S., of Denmark Hill, who died on March 15, was proved on May 18 by Henry Bessemer and Alfred George Bessemer, the sons and surviving executors, the gross value of the estate being £92,538 and the net personal £58,217, but the will states that he has settled property of a large amount on his grandchildren, in his lifetime. The testator gives £1000, fifty-seven shares of £100 each in the Carneforth Hematite Iron Company, certain property at Tulse Hill, the large silver cup forming the Howard Quinquennial Prize of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and the golden enamel Cross of the Order of his Imperial Majesty Francis Joseph, to his son Henry; £1000, sixty shares in the Carneforth Company, ten houses in Alexander Road, Hampstead, the freedom of the City of London in a gold casket, the freedom of the Cutlers' Company, his engineering workshop at Denmark Hill, with the tools therein, and other land and premises facing the river at Greenwich to his son Alfred George; £1000 to his daughter Mrs. Elizabeth Wright, and his property known as the Portobello Estate, Notting Hill, upon trust, for her and her husband Mr. William Wright, for life, and then for their children, William and Bessie; and many legacies to relatives and friends. He further bequeaths a bust of himself to the Institute of Engineers; his portrait, painted by Leahman, to the Iron and Steel Institute; such a sum as will produce five guineas per annum to the Council of the Society of Engineers for the purchase of books, to be annually presented to those they may select; and five guineas per year to the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, for stamping the Bessemer Medal and the purchase of books for presentation to students of the School of Mines. The residue of his property he leaves between his two sons and his son-in-law, Mr. Wright. Provisions are also made for Lady Bessemer, but it would appear that she had predeceased him.

The Scotch confirmation of the trust, disposition, and settlement (dated June 10, 1895), with a codicil (dated Oct. 12, 1896), of Mr. Richard Barnwell, J.P., of Elcho House, Balfour, Stirlingshire, late managing director of the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company,

Limited, Govan, who died on March 7, granted to Elizabeth Ann Barnwell, the sister, Sir William Arrol, George Findlay London, and George Strachan, the surviving executors nominate, has just been resealed in London, the value of the estate in England and Scotland being £82,538.

The will (dated Aug. 1, 1882) of Mr. Charles Stewart, of 52, Redcliffe Gardens, and 11, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, who died on April 10, was proved on May 7 by Mrs. Eliza Jane Stewart, the widow, one of the surviving executors, the value of the estate being £78,818. Subject to a bequest of £300 and his jewels to his wife, he leaves all his real and personal estate, upon trust, for her for life or widowhood, and then between all his children as tenants in common.

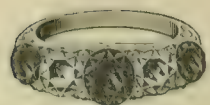
The will (dated March 17, 1892) of Mr. Charles Isaac Hensley, of 2, Chester Place, Hyde Park, who died on Feb. 11, was proved on May 10 by Charles Ernest Hensley, the son, Sir William Paget Bowman, and Alfred Withall Aston, the executors, the value of the estate being £52,832. The testator bequeaths £10,930 and his plate to his son Charles Ernest Hensley; his leasehold house, 2, Chester Place, with the household effects therein, to his son Walter Eustace Hensley; and £50 each to his executors. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves as to one moiety to his son Charles Ernest, and the other moiety, upon trust, for his son Walter Eustace for life, and then to his son Charles Ernest.

The will (dated Dec. 28, 1883), with six codicils (dated Aug. 13, 1889; Aug. 13, 1891; April 27, 1892; Jan. 21, 1896; and Jan. 1 and July 21, 1897), of Major Thomas Jenner Spitty, D.L., J.P., of Billericay, Essex, who died on Jan. 26, was proved on May 13 by Leonard Hopwood Hicks, John Coverdale Hicks, and Mrs. Mary Ann Spitty, the widow, the executors, the gross value of the estate being £48,487 and the net personal £11,061. The testator bequeaths £1000 to Dr. Frederick Carter; £1000 to William Henry Carter; £2700 Great Eastern Railway stock, upon certain trusts, for Archibald Henry Scott Fothergill and his three sisters; £500 to his wife; and other legacies to relatives and servants. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves, upon trust, for his wife for life; then to his niece, Mrs. Cornelia Gertrude Scudamore Reade, for her life, and at her decease to her children; and in default thereof to Archibald Henry Scott Fothergill.

The will (dated July 14, 1896), with a codicil (dated Feb. 11, 1898), of Mr. Richard Henry Pedder, of 18, Walsworth Road, Hitchin, who died on March 7, was proved on May 13 by William Hill and Robert Long, the executors, the value of the estate being £23,621 17s. 2d. gross, and £21,824 18s. 2d. net. The testator gives his freehold premises, 18, Walsworth Road, the furniture, and household effects therein, and £200 to his wife, Mrs. Charlotte Elizabeth Pedder; £600 to his brother, Henry Pedder; and many small legacies to relatives and servants. The residue of his property he leaves, upon trust, for his wife, for life or widowhood, but in the event of her again marrying,

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a sum of £300 is to be paid to her. Subject thereto, he devises his freehold farm at Lower East End, Arlington, to his brother, Henry Pedder. The ultimate residue is to be divided into five parts, one of which he gives to the five children of his sister, Mrs. Lucy Farrin; one to the three children of his sister, Mrs. Sarah Warren; one to the children of his brother-in-law, Mr. William Hill; one to the children of his brother-in-law, William Young; and the remaining portion as to £100 each to St. Saviour's Almshouses Fund (Hitchin), the Hitchin Infirmary, and the Hert's Convalescent Home (St. Leonards-on-Sea); £300, upon trust, to pay the income thereof to the most deserving labourer or his wife in the hamlet of Walsworth, preference being given to one who has worked for him, but this bequest is to be at the absolute discretion of his executors; and the remainder is to be equally divided between his sister-in-law, Susanna Groom, his nephew, Arthur Parham, and his niece, Evelyn Parham.

The will (dated Aug. 25, 1897), with two codicils (dated March 16 and 21, 1898), of Mr. John Charles William Paul Graham, of 33, Connaught Square, Hyde Park, and formerly of Drynne, Ross, who died on April 13, was proved on May 11 by Henry Anson and Michael Forbes Tweedie, the executors, the value of the estate being £11,732. The testator gives £900 to the Northern Infirmary, Inverness, on condition that they keep in proper repair the grave and vault in the ruined church of Kilmuir, Ross, the burying-place of the Graham family, but should he in his lifetime deposit the sum of £400 with Mr. Auldjo Jamieson, of

Edinburgh, or any other person, for the same purpose, then the legacy to the infirmary is to be £500, free from any conditions; £2200 to Mrs. Eliza Graham; £1200 and his house in Springfield Road, Brighton, to John Charles William Graham, and an additional sum of £1000 on his qualifying as a medical man; £6500, upon trust, for Lilian Saunders and her children; and specific gifts to friends. The residue of his property he leaves to Henry Anson and Michael Forbes Tweedie.

The will of the Right Rev. Monsignor Thomas Witham, of Lartington Hall, Yorkshire, who died on Dec. 4, was proved on May 13 at the York District Registry by Joseph Hanby Holmes, the sole executor, the value of the estate being £10,336.

The will of Mr. William Henry Anderson, of Liverpool and Breeze Hill, Bootle, who died on March 14, has been proved in the Liverpool District Registry by Arthur Robert Anderson and William Henry Anderson, the sons and executors, the value of the estate amounting to £18,280.

The will of Mr. Arthur Edward Mence Smith, of Exeter College, Oxford, who died on Feb. 4, was proved on May 12 by Thomas Ethelbert Smith, the brother, and the Rev. Alfred Griffiths, the executors, the value of the estate being £5596 16s. 3d.

The proposed tramways in the Holborn district are not to be just yet, the County Council having given official notification that they have withdrawn their Bill for the

construction of tramways in that district, as well as in Clerkenwell, Islington, Bloomsbury, Shoreditch, and Bethnal Green. The cost was estimated at £32,000.

All the new suburban theatres in London are provided with the most approved fire-extinguishing apparatus and also with fireproof curtains, enabling the auditorium to be entirely shut off from the stage in case of fire. These curtains at the Broadway, Brixton, and other houses, have all been constructed by Messrs. Merryweather, and this firm has just completed the largest fire-curtain in the world at Drury Lane. This is of steel and asbestos, and weighs several tons, but is so skilfully contrived that one man can raise or lower it easily. Accidents, such as the breaking or burning of the steel-wire suspension-ropes, are provided against by automatic gear which will enable the curtain, in such circumstances, to be lowered steadily. An additional protection is provided by a system of patent sprinklers carried across the proscenium. Should fire occur these will drench the curtain and stage with water.

Mr. Beerbohm Tree presided, on May 19, at the annual dinner of the Royal General Theatrical Fund, and Sir Henry Irving, on Saturday, at that of the Newspaper Press Fund. The Duke of Westminster held a meeting at Grosvenor House in aid of the reconstruction of the Belgrave Hospital for Children. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided at a meeting at the Church House, Westminster, to raise funds in aid of the poorer clergy in Wales.

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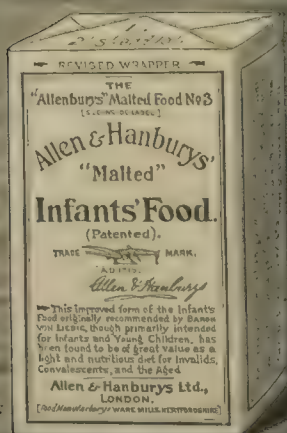
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## WHITSUNTIDE RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS.

## THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Excursions on Wednesday night, May 25, to Chepstow, Newport, Cardiff, Swansea, Carmarthen, Milford, and other stations in South Wales; and on Thursday, May 26, to Cork, Killarney, Waterford, Tipperary, Limerick, Belfast, Armagh, Giant's Causeway, Newbury, Yeovil, Dorchester, Weymouth, Weston-super-Mare, Taunton, Minehead, Lynton, Lymouth, Ilfracombe, Exeter, Torquay, Plymouth, Penzance, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Hereford, etc. On Friday, May 27, excursions will be run to Bath, Bristol, Cheltenham, Worcester, Malvern, Hereford, Shrewsbury, Aberystwyth, Barmouth, Chester, Manchester, Rhyll, Llandudno, Carnarvon, Liverpool, Douglas (Isle of Man), etc.; on Friday night, to Exeter, Plymouth, Falmouth, Penzance, etc.; on Saturday, May 28, to Oxford, Birmingham, etc., Douglas (Isle of Man); and at Saturday midnight to Bath, Bristol, Newport, Cardiff, Swansea, etc.

On Saturday, May 28, excursions for Guernsey and Jersey will leave Paddington Station at 8.50 a.m. (daylight sea passage) and at 9.15 p.m. (night passage).

On Whit Sunday a cheap train will run to Swindon, Cirencester, Stroud, Gloucester, Cheltenham, etc., and at midnight on Sunday an excursion will leave Paddington for Oxford, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, etc.

On the Bank Holiday cheap trains will be run to Reading, Pangbourne, Goring, Oxford, Bath, Bristol, Weston-super-Mare, etc., and on Whit Tuesday an express half-day excursion will be run to Oxford, Leamington, and Stratford-on-Avon.

Excursions will be run to London from most of the principal stations, and cross-country trips have also been arranged.

## THE SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Cheap excursions on Whit Sunday and Whit Monday to Tunbridge Wells, Hastings, Ashford, Canterbury, Deal, Walmer, Ramsgate, Margate, Hythe, Sandgate, Folkestone, Dover, Gravesend, Rochester, Chatham, from Charing Cross, Waterloo, Cannon Street, London Bridge and New Cross. Cheap excursions to Aldershot will be run on Whit Sunday and Whit Monday from London stations, but not from New Cross.

The Continental excursions are as follows: An excursion to Boulogne, leaving Charing Cross at 2.45 p.m. on Saturday, May 28; returning at 4.50 p.m. on Whit Monday. Cheap tickets to Boulogne will also be issued on May 27, 28, and 29, leaving Charing Cross at 10 a.m. and 2.45 p.m. Tickets are available until 12.30 a.m. service from Boulogne on June 2. On

Whit Monday a cheap excursion leaves Charing Cross at 10 a.m.; returning from Boulogne at 7.50 p.m. same day, or 12.30 a.m. following morning. Cheap first and second class tickets to Paris will be issued, leaving Charing Cross and Cannon Street at 9 a.m., and 10 a.m. from Charing Cross only on Saturday, May 28. Cheap first, second, and third class tickets will also be issued, leaving Charing Cross and Cannon Street at 2.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. May 26 to 30. Tickets are available for fourteen days. A cheap excursion will be run to Calais and back on Whit Monday, leaving Charing Cross and Cannon Street at 9 a.m.; returning same day at 1.10 p.m. and 3.45 p.m., or 1.35 a.m. following morning. Cheap tickets to Calais will be issued on May 27, 28, and 29, leaving Charing Cross and Cannon Street, depart 9 a.m. and 9 p.m.; returning up to 1.35 a.m. service on Thursday, June 2. Cheap tickets will also be issued to Calais on Saturday, May 28, Charing Cross and Cannon Street, depart 9 a.m.; returning at 1.35 a.m. on Tuesday, May 31. Cheap tickets to Brussels, via Calais or via Boulogne, will be issued from May 26 to May 30, available for eight days, leaving Charing Cross and Cannon Street, depart 9 a.m. (via Calais, and first and second class only), 2.45 p.m. (via Boulogne), or 9 p.m. (via Calais). Tickets to Brussels, via Ostend, will also be issued, leaving Charing Cross and Cannon Street at 9 a.m. (first and second class only), 5.35 p.m. (first and second class only), and 9 p.m. May 26 to May 30. Tickets available for eight days. First and second class tickets to Ostend will be issued, leaving Charing Cross and Cannon Street at 9 a.m., 5.35 p.m., and 9 p.m., May 26 to May 30. Tickets available for eight days.

## THE GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.

Those who contemplate a run to Denmark cannot do better than go by the Harwich-Esbjerg route, which will take them there and back in three and a half days. The journey is one of the most delightful that can be imagined. Passengers who must perform their trip to the minimum time will be pleased to learn that even then they can make one day's stay either at Esbjerg or the beautiful island of Fanø. The return fare is only fifty-three shillings. Steamers leave Harwich every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, after arrival of the 7.15 p.m. train from Liverpool Street Station, and return from Esbjerg every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings.

## THE NORTH LONDON RAILWAY COMPANY.

Trains every half-hour to and from Kew Bridge for Kew Gardens; Earl's Court and West Brompton for the Exhibition. There will also be trains every fifteen minutes to and from Chalk Farm, supplying conveyance

to Primrose Hill, Regent's Park, and the Zoological Gardens. An attractive feature of the programme will be cheap through tickets to Staines, Maidenhead, Henley, and Burnham Beeches, also to Southend via the Tilbury, or Great Eastern route.

## LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY COMPANY.

Cheap return tickets will be issued to Margate, Ramsgate, Deal and Dover and other places, available to return on or before Wednesday, June 1. On Whit Monday excursion tickets will also be issued to London and the Crystal Palace, and to the Earl's Court Exhibition, from the principal country stations. The facilities for passengers to the Continent are this year very numerous. A special new feature will be the issue of first and second class excursion tickets by the 9 a.m. day service from Victoria and Holborn to Paris, on Saturday, May 28, available to return by the 9 p.m. mail service within fourteen days. Cheap return tickets to Paris and Brussels, via Calais, will be issued by the night mail service each day from May 26 to 30. The Channel services are now performed by new fast boats, both day and night.

## A NEW AFTERNOON SERVICE VIA CALAIS.

On June 15 a new afternoon service will be inaugurated by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company between London and Dover and Calais for the summer months. Negotiations with the Northern and Eastern of France Railway Companies have resulted in excellent connections to Northern Europe, and also an entirely new express service from Switzerland to London.

By the outward service passengers will leave Victoria at 4.20 p.m., and Holborn at 4.15 p.m., and will reach Dunkirk, Lille, Roubaix, and Brussels the same evening, whereas Cologne will be reached at 7.50 the next morning in time for the day expresses to Berlin, Hamburg, Frankfurt, Munich, and Vienna.

On the return journey, passengers will be able to leave Cologne at 9.3 a.m., in connection with the night expresses from Berlin and Hamburg, have an hour and a half for their dinner at Calais, and reach Victoria and Holborn at 11.40 p.m. The new express service from Switzerland will leave Lucerne at 7.10 a.m., and Bâle at 10.5 a.m., arriving at Victoria and Holborn at 11.40 p.m. the same day, thus making the journey without any night travelling. The train will be made up of the now popular lavatory and dining cars.

From June 15 the night service leaving Victoria at 9.5 p.m. for Bâle will be greatly accelerated.

The VICTORIA DATE CO., Ltd., Food and Condiment Specialists, beg to draw attention to the following preparations, for the purity and general excellence of which they have obtained numerous awards—Gold Medals, &c.—



## Victoria Date Vinegar.

White Wine Vinegars, as, though of a similar flavour to these, it is non-injurious, and can therefore be used with impunity by the most dyspeptic. It is far and away the best for table use. The leading Pickle and Sauce Manufacturers use it exclusively. Among others, **POTTER'S PERFECT PICKLES** are prepared in **VICTORIA DATE VINEGAR**.



## Derby Sauce.

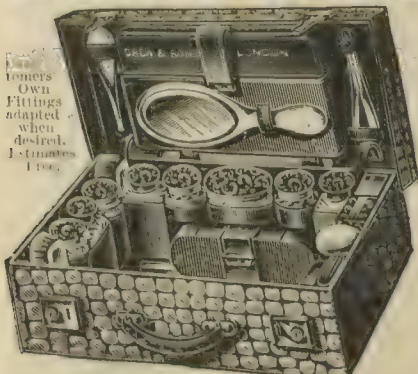
This new Sauce has rapidly taken the first place in popular favour. A trial is sufficient to give it a permanent place in the cruet. Prepared from a Persian recipe of wide reputation in the East, it is a delightful appetiser. It is intended for use with Cold Meat, Chops, Steaks, &c.

## Worcester Sauce.

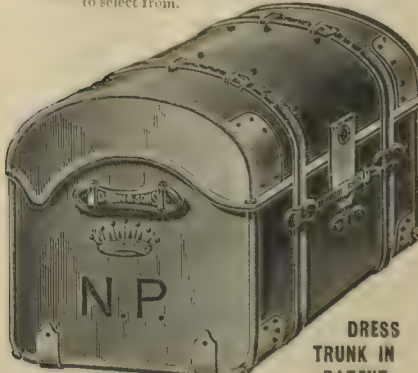
This resembles other sauces of the same name in flavour, but possesses the unique quality of absolute purity.

The VICTORIA DATE CO., Ltd., will have much pleasure in forwarding tasting samples, post free, to applicants who will write to them, mentioning this paper, to Victoria Works, 112, Belvedere Road, Lambeth, London, S.E.

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Inventors and Sole Makers **PATENT EN ROUTE TEA-BASKETS**, As supplied to H.M. the Queen. A Useful and Handsome Wedding Present.

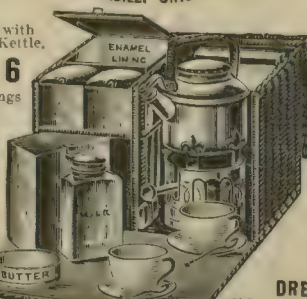
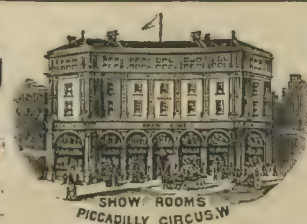
2-Person Size, with Silver-Plated Kettle, **£2 17 6**  
Or with all Fittings Silver-Plated, **£4 10 0**  
4-Person Sizes, **£4 14 0** and **£6 10 0**

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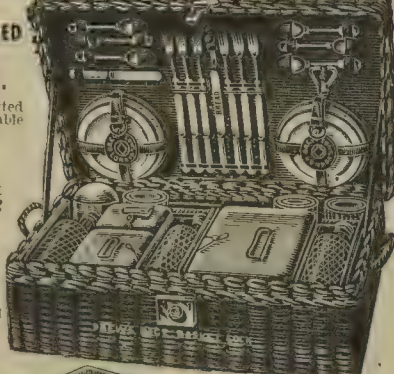
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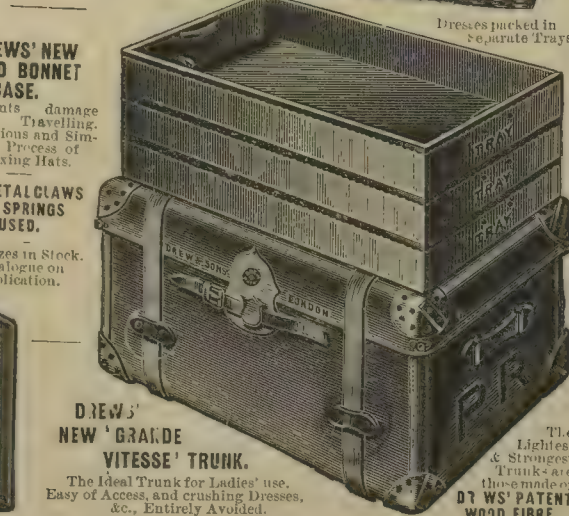
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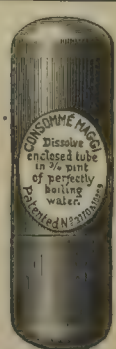
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Really wholesome Confectionery.  
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The latest Gaiety heroine, a "runaway girl," like her sisters of the shop, the rectory, or the circus, will not endure any serious criticism. She is but the mere occasion of a variety entertainment, and her inventors, Messrs. Seymour Hicks and Harry Nicholls, have done no more than fit popular favourites with new costumes and familiar business. It may be just worth while declaring that the two scenes of the new Gaiety play are laid in Corsica and Venice (both give fine opportunities for stage pictures and fancy dress), and that such story as there is concerns itself with the pranks of an English schoolgirl who runs away from a Corsican convent to join a band of truculent musicians as a means of avoiding an unknown husband, and quits them in turn to elope with the very

husband her guardians have selected. For the rest, we have sweet Miss Ethel Terriss in dainty frocks singing tender love-ballads and winning wild applause for a quaint ditty styled, "The Very First Time"; there are Mr. Edmund Payne, jockey turned courier; and Miss Katie Seymour, the jockey's sweetheart, dancing most wonderfully, first in a turn illustrative of various nationalities, and then in a piquant and original blackamoor duet; Mr. Harry Monkhouse, too, proves a lay brother in love with a Cockney Carmenita, posing first as a voiceless minstrel, and again as a gigantic Cupid. New features are provided by the fine baritone of Mr. John Coates as the leader of the minstrels, and the eccentric dancing of Mr. Fred Wright as a Cook's tourist. Add to this gorgeous dresses—a colour-scheme in the Venetian scene, ranging through various tints of pink, rose, and crimson, particularly took our fancy—superb

stage spectacles, gay ballets, sprightly if reminiscent music from Mr. Ivan Caryll and Mr. Monckton, respectable lyrics from Messrs. Hopwood and Greenbank, and a pleasant machine-made story from the two authors, and our catalogue is ended. "A Runaway Girl" should win a great popularity.

"A MODERN DON QUIXOTE," AT THE LYRIC.

Mr. Arthur Roberts is the king of latter-day comedians, and to talk of plot in connection with any show of his is to be guilty of something perilously like high treason. He is sufficient of himself to supply us with three hours' amusement. So that we shall have every indulgence when we declare our inability at a second hearing to fathom the exact fable which Mr. Dance has written round the people's favourite. It is enough that Mr. Roberts's latest assumption is "A Modern Don Quixote,"

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IN TINS 2/6

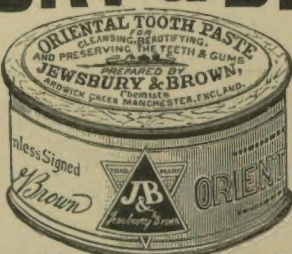
HALF-TINS (SAMPLES) 1/6

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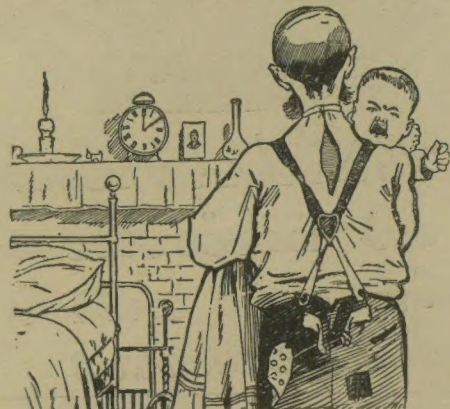
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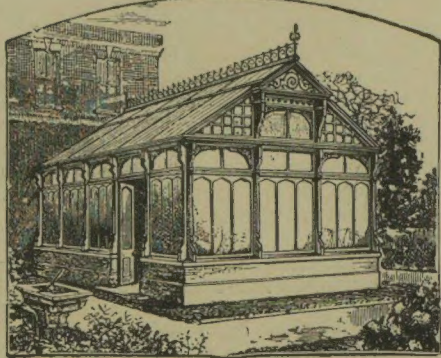
## PIONEERS AT KLONDIKE



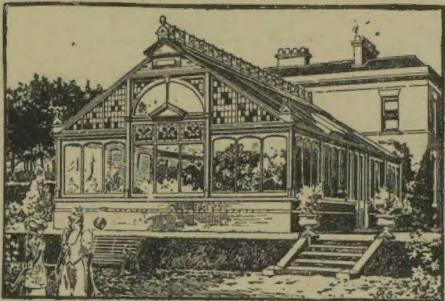
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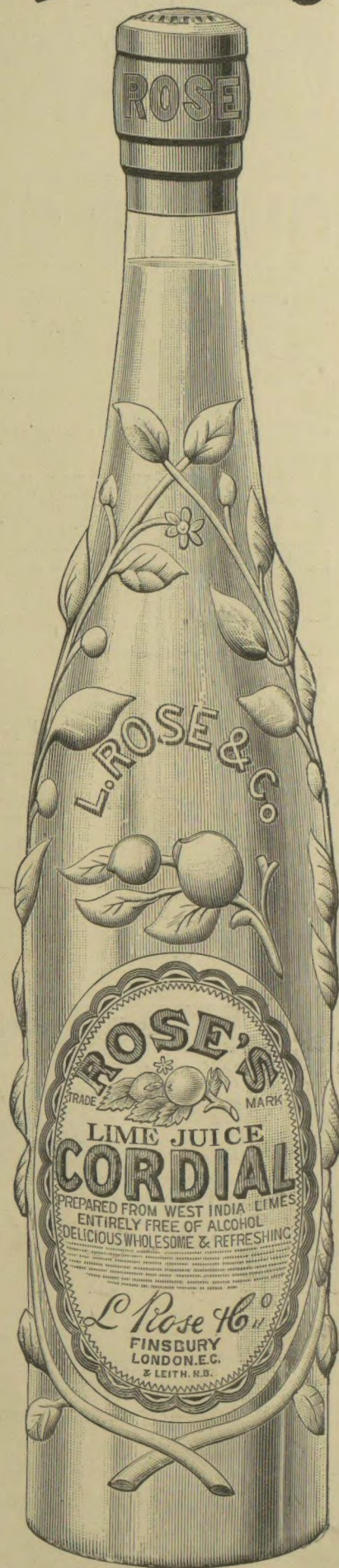
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"TERESA," AT THE METROPOLE.

Rossetti tells us in a famous poem that "The Lombard country girls wear daggers in their garters" for use against "a German lover." The Florentine heroine of Mr. George Bancroft's strong drama of passion, "Teresa," played last week at the Metropole, carried her "spillo" in her hair, and sheathed it in the heart of her lover's brother. Hence the tragedy of Teresa. The daughter

of a revolutionary Italian Marchese, she had rejected his political opponent, Count Caprile, and betrothed herself to Valentine, son of the English Ambassador at Rome. On the eve of the wedding the bridegroom's best man, his twin-brother Claude, is found dead, stabbed, as we soon learn, by the woman whom he had attempted to wrong, and who was his brother's sweetheart. Claude was a worn-out and depraved sensualist; but his brother swears over his corpse, and before the "brothers of the Misericordia," to discover and punish his murderer. And so we obtain a kind of "Fedora" transposed. The Count discovers the truth, and will only conceal the facts if Teresa will marry him. The girl's indignant refusal leads to a revelation of the ghastly secret, and in a fine scene of passionate emotion the young *attaché* exonerates his beloved and urges her to fly the country and be married. But such an idea seems to her preposterous, and she can see no way out of

the *impasse* save to devote herself to death—the second victim of her dagger. Mr. Bancroft has given us here a drama of incident, full blooded and remarkably compact; a little lengthy and dithyrambic in its dialogue; a little incredible occasionally in characterisation, but always strenuously dramatic. He deserves warmest congratulations. So, too, do his interpreters.

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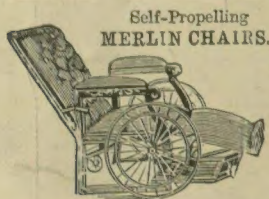
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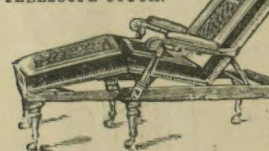
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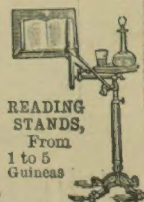


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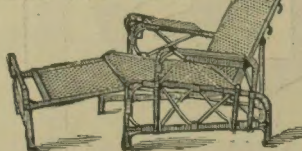
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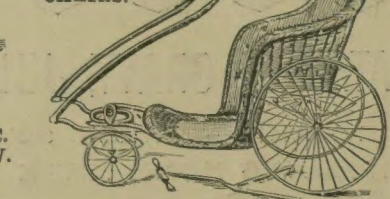
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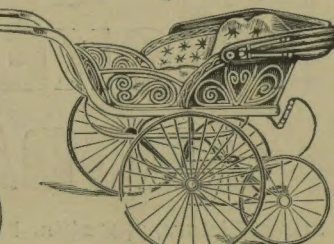
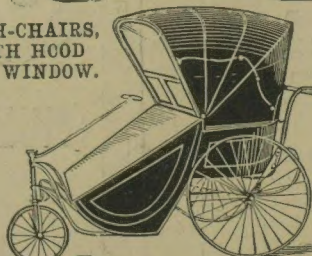


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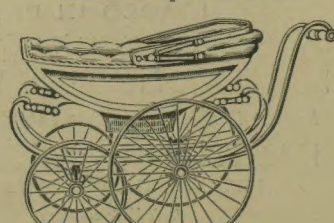
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